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The Defense Program

ARMY NURSE CORPS

In promoting the Superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps, Mrs. Julia O. Flikke, to the grade of colonel and at the same time elevating her assistant, Miss Florence A. Blanchfield, to the grade of lieutenant colonel, the War Department late last week officially emphasized the important role being played by the Army Nurse Corps in the nation's war effort, and pointedly indicated that the number of Army nurses would be greatly increased to keep pace with America's war-time Army.

Coincidentally with the promotion of Colonel Flikke and Lieutenant Colonel Blanchfield, the War Department announced that the Army Nurse Corps has immediate need for 3,000 qualified registered nurses, and for 10,000 in all before the end of 1942. It is significant to note that at the outset of war, the Army had approximately 8,000 nurses on duty.

But this immediate two-fold expansion of the Army Nurse Corps will not be unique, for at the time of America's entry into the World War, there were only 403 nurses in the Army Nurse Corps, which number was increased to 21,480 within 18 months—a remarkable expansion.

And as Army nurses today are being cited and commended by commanding officers in Continental United States, in war theatres, and in outlying posts, they are likewise emulating their World War activities when three members of the Corps received the Distinguished Service Cross; 23, the Distinguished Service Medal; 28, the Croix de Guerre; 69, the British Royal Red Cross; and 2, the British Military Medal.

The transition of Army nursing activities from World War I to World War II is indeed well reflected in the military service of Colonel Flikke and Lieutenant Colonel Blanchfield, both of whom served overseas.

Colonel Flikke, a native of Viroqua, Wis., entered the School of Nursing of Augustana Hospital, Chicago, Ill., in 1912, when she became a widow. Shortly after America entered the war, she joined the Army Nurse Corps. One month later, she was promoted to be chief nurse, and ordered overseas. In addition to service in France, she has served in Tientsin, China, and in the Philippines. Appointed Superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps in 1937, she was given the relative rank of major.

Lieutenant Colonel Blanchfield, who also saw duty overseas during the last war, has been on staff duty in the Office of the Surgeon General, to which the Army Nurse Corps is attached, since 1935. She was named Assistant Superintendent in Feb., 1939, and until her promotion last week held the relative rank of captain. Born at Shepherdstown, W. Va., she entered the Army Nurse Corps in 1917, following graduation from the Southside Hospital in Pittsburgh, Pa. Her postgraduate work was done at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md. Like Colonel Flikke, she has served in China and (Please turn to Page 809)



Signal Corps Photo

Commanding general of the Ground Forces and some of his staff assembled in front of the Army War College where their headquarters are located. Front row, left to right: Col. Alexander R. Bolling, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1; Brig. Gen. Mark W. Clark, Chief of Staff; Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, Commanding General; Col. Lowell W. Roos, training; and Lt. Col. Floyd L. Parks, Deputy Chief of Staff. Back row: Col. James T. Duke, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2; Col. Willard S. Paul, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4; Lt. Col. Lyman L. Lemnitzer, plans; and Maj. Robert A. Hewitt, secretary of the General Staff.

Gen. MacArthur Given Command in SW Pacific

General Douglas MacArthur, hero of the Philippines, this week landed in Australia and has been assigned to duty as the Supreme Allied Commander of land, sea and air forces in the southwest Pacific east of Singapore.

General MacArthur, accompanied by his wife and son, and by his Chief of Staff, Maj. Gen. Richard K. Sutherland, Brig. Gen. Harold H. George, and "several other staff officers," arrived in Australia by plane on Tuesday.

His new command was established primarily at the request of the Australian government and with the agreement of the New Zealand and British governments, "with a view to the successful termination of the war" as President Roosevelt phrased it on Tuesday.

The War Department's communiqué announcing General MacArthur's arrival in Australia revealed that General MacArthur was ordered by President Roosevelt on 22 Feb. to transfer his headquarters from the Philippines to Australia as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made. General MacArthur requested, and the President granted, authority to delay in carrying out the order until he could perfect arrangements within his command in the Philippines.

General MacArthur's departure from the Philippines left Maj. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright in immediate command of the force of American and Filipino troops who have held the Japanese at bay for more than three months. General Wainwright, a close friend of General MacArthur, has served in China and (Please turn to Page 809)

More Pay for Philippine Troops

Equal pay for officers and men of the United States Regular Army, the Philippine Scouts and the Philippine Commonwealth Army was asked of Congress this week by Secretary Stimson. The Senate Military Affairs Committee promptly voted to report the bill favorably.

Mr. Stimson estimated cost of the equalization at \$60,579,500, and stated that his proposal was made at the request of General Douglas MacArthur.

Three scales of pay are now in force in the Philippines, Mr. Stimson pointed out. Officers of the Regular Army and of the Philippine Scouts receive equal pay, but more pay than officers of the Commonwealth Army. Enlisted men of the Regular Army receive substantially more pay than men of the Scouts, who in turn are paid at higher rates than men of the Commonwealth forces. One set of rates, that of the Regular Army, was asked for all classes.

Urging favorable consideration of an enclosed bill, Secretary Stimson wrote: "All classes of personnel herein described are now jointly engaged in the defense of the Philippine Islands, and all are subject to the same rigors and hardships of war. It has been recommended by General MacArthur that by reason of the equalization that battle has imposed upon all classes of personnel engaged in combat on the Bataan Peninsula, and further in the interests of sustaining high battle morale among all these troops, the pay of all the personnel concerned should be the same while they are taking the same risks."

"It is the opinion of the War Department that the recommendation of General MacArthur should be carried out and that the three different pay scales which now exist among the troops fighting on the Bataan Peninsula constitutes an unjust discrimination and the disparities should be removed."

Senate Gets Pay Bill; Early Action Forecast

The Senate Military Affairs Committee late this week formally filed a report on the interdepartmental pay bill, S. 2025, with the Senate, thus formally placing the bill on the calendar and preparing the way for a vote on the measure.

That vote is expected soon. The Senate now is engaged in debate on the seating of Senator Langer, of N. Dak., but this matter is expected to be concluded this coming week, and the way will then be open for the consideration of legislation.

Decision to report the bill was reached by the Military Committee late last Friday, 13 March, after an all-day discussion. The final vote to report was unanimous.

Several changes in the bill as reported by the subcommittee headed by Senator Edwin C. Johnson, of Colo., were made by the full committee.

The most important was to restore the increased rental and subsistence allowances for officers which had originally been contained in the bill, but which were stricken out by the subcommittee.

The only other change was to enable the 125 Army officers retired under section 24 (b) of the National Defense Act to receive three-fourths of active duty pay.

In all other respects, the bill is identical to that reported by the subcommittee, discussed fully in the 14 March issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, in which issue also, full text of the bill was printed.

In general, the bill would place warrant officers and enlisted men on the officer longevity system, would raise pay of enlisted men and nurses, and increase pay of second lieutenants, ensigns, brigadier generals and rear admirals (lower half).

The increased subsistence allowance voted by the full committee will amount to ten cents additional a day, or \$3 for a 30-day month. The subcommittee had previously approved an additional subsistence allowance for officers of first pay period with dependents, an action which was ratified by the full committee.

In the matter of rental allowances, the subcommittee had recommended increasing rental allowance of officer of first period with dependents from \$40 to \$60 a month, but had recommended against all other increases. The full committee restored the rental allowances proposed in the bill as introduced.

This action will result in the following increases:

| Period | Dependents | No Dependents | Period | Dependents | No Dependents |
|--------|------------|---------------|--------|------------|---------------|
| | Now | S. 2025 | | Now | S. 2025 |
| 1 | \$40 | \$60 | 1 | \$40 | \$45 |
| 2 | 60 | 75 | 2 | 40 | 60 |
| 3 | 80 | 90 | 3 | 60 | 75 |
| 4 | 100 | 105 | 4 | 60 | 90 |
| 5 | 120 | 120 | 5 | 80 | 105 |
| 6 | 120 | 120 | 6 | 80 | 105 |

Text of the committee's report follows:

The Committee on Military Affairs to whom was referred the bill (S. 2025) to readjust the pay and allowances of personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and, as amended, recommend that the bill do pass.

This bill, with proposed amendments, is the result of an exhaustive study by the committee (Continued on Next Page)

Editors Discuss Significance of Political Affairs in India in Light of War

FOLLOWING announcement last week by Prime Minister Winston Churchill that Sir Stafford Cripps would be sent to India to seek agreement on a formula for the independence of India comes disclosure this week that former Assistant Secretary of War Louis A. Johnson would serve as the President's "personal" minister to India. Indeed, India is important in the war effort of the United Nations. Attest, the following editorial comment.

"Growing British concern for India's fate," says the Dallas, Tex., *News*, is justified by the close approach of Japanese forces to that vast country, the wealthiest and most populous in the whole British realm. Japan's conquest of the more productive parts of Burma and her description of the Burma Road may be a prelude to the massing of her forces against India."

Prophecy of future events in India is followed in the *News* by a discussion of its defense. Says the *News*, "In India's defense, much may depend on whether the people remain loyal, as they clearly seem to have done in the Philippines and the Netherlands East Indies, or desert to the Japs in large numbers as in Malaya and Burma." The *News* adds that "the Calcutta correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* reports that while the politically-conscious Indians are pro-Chinese and pro-Russian, the general population is affected by racial antipathy and is impressed by the Japanese successes."

The Philadelphia, Pa., *Inquirer* says, "The wave of Japanese conquest is rolling with ruthless power straight in India's direction. A unified India is essential to effective defense against the Japanese. A unified India, strong in its resistance to the foe," reiterates the *Inquirer*, is mandatory to the eventual success of the United Nations. But India is not unified politically, socially, or in its loyalties to Britain," the *Inquirer* asserts. Its 240,000,000 Hindus outnumber its Moslems three to one and the Moslems are only the largest of the minority groups. Some of the groups are bitterly antagonistic. Toward Britain, India's general attitude is resentful. Therefore, the *Inquirer* strongly concludes, "By postponing dominion status for India until sometime after the war Britain would be doing a serious injustice not only to the Indians, but to the United Nations. Allied victory depends on strong resistance to the Axis at every point. India's importance is vital. Not post-war action regarding India, not a decision three months hence, but immediate declaration of dominion status for India is Britain's urgent responsibility."

The Hartford, Conn., *Courant* similarly says, "From Hong Kong to Batavia, from Manila to Saigon, the evidence is conclusive that only free man can be relied upon

to make the stand that can eventually halt the tide of Japanese aggression. The evidence is also conclusive that India is a vital element in the halting of such aggression. The urgency and the logic of events makes a decision in the matter something not to be longer delayed, if the history of the past three months is not to be duplicated in the next three."

"We're not only interested, but deeply concerned over Japanese progress on the Indian front," says the Dubuque, Iowa, *Telegraph-Herald*, which adds further that "we have an important stake in Indian resistance, and therefore in the attitude of the British toward Indian independence."

Says the Boston, Mass., *Herald*, "As General Wavell arrives in India to organize the resistance of that rich country in the face of an impending Japanese attack, it becomes apparent that the first battle of India may be fought in the House of Commons." The *Herald*, after weighing the advantages and disadvantages of granting India dominion status, reflects, "Most Americans will probably side with those British realists who hold that the only way to induce India to fight for freedom is to give it freedom. By doing that, Britain may retain some of its cultural and economic power in India and win the war. By not doing that, it may lose almost everything."

More restrained is the comment of the New York, N. Y., *Herald Tribune* which editorializes, "It seems apparent that the one solution for India's political problem which could actually stimulate her war effort would be a solution by general agreement of the Indians. To get it is undramatic and may take some time. But what Mr. Churchill has done is to remove any reasonable ground for suspecting that the chief obstacle to such agreement lies in the policy of Britain herself." Continuing, the *Herald Tribune* says, "It would be pleasant if the Indian millions could be mobilized and armed by a gesture, but gestures will no more do that than they will land divisions in Australia. Thus, Churchill has done what it is practically possible to do by political means in this difficult problem; it is not easy to see how he could have done more."

Not entirely similar is the comment of the New York, N. Y., *Times* which states "Without the whole-hearted cooperation of the vast complex of peoples that crowd this subcontinent to the bursting point, India will be a precarious base for operations. Thus the settlement is of great interest to the United Nations. Furthermore," adds the *Times*, "it will strengthen the hands and the hearts of those who believe that this war is fought for a new democratic order. What could confirm this belief more spectacularly than the emergence of India as a Commonwealth while the conflict goes on? And what is better calculated to show the occupied countries of Malaysia where their hope of freedom lies?"

Service Pay Legislation (Continued from First Page)

tee of existing laws relating to the pay and allowances of all classes of personnel in the six uniformed Services now paid under the provisions of the Act of 10 June 1922 as amended. The purpose of this measure is to readjust existing pay and allowance scales so as to provide adequate compensation and a proper progressive increase on a career basis throughout the several grades.

In formulating the bill as reported to the Senate, the committee was materially aided by having had before it an expression of the views of the distinguished chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee of the Senate, Senator Walsh, with respect to the proper adjustments to make in the pay and allowance schedule for the various members of the services. Senator Walsh appeared before the subcommittee which considered the bill and testified in favor of increasing the pay of enlisted men of the various services who are now receiving less than \$100 a month, while he opposed the granting of pay increases to commissioned officers and others receiving in excess of \$100 per month.

The committee has concurred with Senator Walsh in his view that increases for all classes of commissioned officers are not justified at the present time and has eliminated from the bill any increase in pay for commissioned officers other than second lieutenants and ensigns. The increase in subsistence and rental allowances which the bill provides for the various classes of commissioned officers are moderate and are justified by the general increase in cost of living which has occurred. However, by reason of the existing limitation on the maximum pay and allowances which officers may receive very few, if any officers, above the grade of major will benefit from the increases in subsistence and rental allowances.

The change in the maximum limitation upon the combined pay and allowances of officers serving in the grade of brigadier general or a corresponding grade was felt by the committee to be necessary in order to enable officers promoted to such grades to draw an increase in total compensation commensurate with the added responsibilities which they assume.

The committee is in complete accord with Senator Walsh's view that the pay of enlisted men now receiving less than \$100 per month should be increased. However, the committee has recommended slight increases for some noncommissioned grades which are in excess of those suggested by Senator Walsh. This was done in order to provide for increases upon promotion from grade to grade which would be consistent with the added responsibilities assumed by the personnel upon promotion from grade to grade. The committee also determined that if increases in pay are to be given enlisted personnel now receiving less than \$100 per month, it would be advisable to give increases to other enlisted personnel in order to provide for proper pay distinctions between the different grades and to provide

enlisted personnel in the lower pay grades with appropriate incentives for seeking promotion to higher grades.

The committee has likewise concurred in Senator Walsh's view that the increased pay for foreign service and sea duty which was provided for by the Clark amendment to H.R. 6446 of the 77th Congress should be retained for the period of the war and twelve months thereafter. Consequently section 2 of the bill, as reported by the committee, reenacts the Clark amendment in substantially the same words as it was enacted into law as a part of H.R. 6446.

The Act of 10 June 1922 established for the first time a uniform pay system for the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Services. It was designed to remove disparities and correct a situation whereby each Service had previously acted independently to obtain increases or modifications in its own system of pay and allowances. Many years' experience with this system has proven that it is basically sound, but certain adjustments should be made from time to time to meet existing conditions. Since 1922 a great many piecemeal changes have been made in the original Pay Act, some in the form of direct amendments and some included in other laws. As a result the existing pay laws present a rather complex situation. It is the opinion of this committee and the head of each of the Services concerned that the 1922 pay act, as amended, should now be repealed and a new pay, retaining the basic structure of the present law and including necessary changes, substituted therefor.

The personnel herein considered are grouped into four general classifications: Enlisted men, Warrant officers, Nurses, and Officers. Each class of personnel is paid in accordance with a schedule applicable thereto and the major features of the proposed program will be explained accordingly.

ENLISTED MEN

The present and proposed monthly base pay of enlisted men is shown in the following table:

| Grade | Present | S. 2025 |
|-------|---------|---------|
| 1 | \$126 | \$138 |
| 1a. | (90) | (126) |
| 2 | 84 | 114 |
| 3 | 72 | 96 |
| 4 | 60 | 78 |
| 5 | 54 | 66 |
| 6 | 36 | 48 |
| 7 | 30 | 42 |

(Any enlisted man with less than 4 months' service is now paid \$21. It is proposed to eliminate this grade within a grade.)

(At present, \$10 per month is added to total pay after 12 months' service.)

(The committee then gave reasons for the proposed increases.)

The \$10 pay increase to which all enlisted men are now entitled after 12 months' service was given due consideration in fixing the base pay rates indicated above. If these rates

(Please turn to Page 811)

Increase Initial Service Pay

Legislation to provide that the initial pay of \$21 a month during the first four months of service shall apply only to men of the seventh pay grade was sent to both the House and Senate floors this week by the respective Military Affairs Committees.

In testimony before the committee by Lt. Col. W. E. Carpenter, Inf., of the Personnel Division, Services of Supply, it was pointed out that in the original Selective Training and Service Act a semicolon had been substituted for a comma, and as a result the Comptroller General had held that men entered the armed forces should be paid only \$21 a month during the first four months of service, regardless of the rank in which they enter or of the rank to which they may be promoted during the four months.

Especially is it important to amend the act now, it was said, because it is desired to bring into the American service men who have been serving in Canadian and British forces. It will be difficult to obtain these men if they must accept a pay reduction to \$21 for the first four months.

It also is planned to organize affiliated reserve units of enlisted specialists, who under present law would have to enter the service at \$21 a month.

Members of the House Military Affairs Committee, voting to report the House bill, H. R. 6738, pointed out that they had felt the \$21 was to be the pay of soldiers only during their basic training period, but that men sent to the field should receive \$30 a month.

In reporting the Senate measure, S. 2344, the Senate Military Committee stated, "It was established to the satisfaction of your committee that the . . . act as originally drafted would have limited this restriction to enlisted men of the seventh grade only, but that in the processing of the act a semicolon was inserted in the text in the place of a comma."

The bill also applies to the Marine Corps, and under equalizing statutes will most probably be construed as applying also to the Navy and Coast Guard.

General MacArthur's Party

The War Department announced yesterday a complete list of Army personnel who accompanied General MacArthur from the Philippines to Australia. The list of Army personnel, as announced in a communiqué follows:

Maj. Gen. Richard K. Sutherland, Chief

of Staff; Brig. Gen. Richard J. Marshall, Deputy Chief of Staff; Col. Charles P. Stivers, GSC, Assistant Chief of Staff; G-1; Col. Charles A. Willoughby, GSC, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2; Capt. Joseph McMicking, AC, Assistant G-2; Brig. Gen. Spencer B. Akin, Signal Officer; Lt. Col. Joe R. Sherr, SC, Assistant Signal Officer; Brig. Gen. William F. Marquat, Anti-Aircraft Officer; Brig. Gen. Harold H. George, Air Officer; Brig. Gen. Hugh J. Casey, Engineer; Lt. Col. Sidney L. Huff, Inf., aide-de-camp; Lt. Col. Francis H. Wilson, Inf., aide-de-camp; Lt. Col. LeGrande A. Diller, Inf., aide-de-camp; Maj. Charles H. Morhouse, MC; M. Sgt. Paul P. Rogers, Inf., secretary.

Nat. Guard Meeting

At a two-day meeting held in Washington, D. C., members of the executive committees of The Adjutants General Association and the National Guard Association this week discussed special problems which have arisen as a result of war. Particularly important was the discussion which concerned itself with the position the National Guard is to have at the conclusion of the war.

Those who attended the special meeting in Washington this week were: National Guard Association—Maj. Gen. Edward Martin, Pa., president; Maj. Gen. George E. Leech, Minn.; Maj. Gen. Albert H. Blanding, Fla.; Maj. Gen. Milton A. Reckord, Md.; Maj. Gen. Walter A. DeLamater, N. Y.; Maj. Gen. Washington Bowie, Jr., Md.; Brig. Gen. James C. Dozier, S. C.; Maj. Gen. C. V. Birkhead, Tex.; Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Ballantine, N. Y.; Brig. Gen. Fred M. Waterbury, N. Y.; and Brig. Gen. Roger K. Eckfeldt, Mass.

Adjutants General Association—Brig. Gen. Charles H. Grahl, Iowa, president; Brig. Gen. Raymond H. Fleming, La.; Brig. Gen. J. Van B. Metts, N. C.; Brig. Gen. J. Watt Page, Tex.; Brig. Gen. E. Straub, Ind.; Brig. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, Mass., Brig. Gen. James Bowers, N. J.; and Brig. Gen. Ralph M. Immell, Wis.

Brig. Gen. Charles H. Grahl, president of the Adjutants General Association, announced that a meeting of the association has been called for 20-21 April in Washington.

MP Replacements

A military police replacement training center will be established at Ft. Riley, Kans., about 8 April, the War Department announced yesterday.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY

3 Divisions Forming

The War Department announced this week that it would bring into active service three reserve divisions which have existed only in paper form since their demobilization after the last war.

These divisions, the 76th, Ft. Meade, Md., to be commanded by Brig. Gen. Emil F. Reinhardt; the 79th, Camp Pickett, Va., to be commanded by Brig. Gen. Ira T. Wyche; and the 81st, Camp Rucker, Ala., with Brig. Gen. Gustave H. Franke the commanding officer are a part of the Army's expansion to 3,600,000 men.

The process of organizing and supplying the divisions started on 15 March and will continue for about three months. Additional months of intensive training will follow.

Under a new policy decided on since war has been declared, most of the enlisted men for the divisions will be taken directly from reception centers rather than from Replacement Training Centers. It was stated that hereafter men from Replacement Training Centers will be assigned almost exclusively to forces outside the United States. Cadres and officers for the divisions will be drawn from other divisions, according to the present plans.

The latest division to be reactivated made history in 1918. The 76th, known as the "Liberty Bell Division" was made up largely of drafted men from New England and New York. Its acting chief of staff at the close of the war was Maj. Jonathan M. Wainwright, now a major general and commanding American and Filipino forces on Bataan Peninsula.

The 79th, known as the "Lorraine Division" was made up largely of troops from Maryland, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia. The unit had the leading role in the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

The 81st or "Wildcat Division" as it was known during the last war, was made up chiefly of troops from the southern

and eastern United States. One of its officers was the late Maj. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, who founded the Armored Force.

General Bradley's Address

Maj. Gen. Follett Bradley, new commanding officer of the 1st Air Force and of the Air Force, Eastern Theater of Operations, said this week that he believed that the coming of longer hours of daylight and of better weather will greatly increase the effectiveness of anti-submarine activities by the United States. General Bradley made the statement at a press gathering in New York this week.

He said that the public will be informed of as much of Army aviation activities along the Atlantic coast as it can be safely told. General Bradley, whose headquarters are at Mitchel Field, L. I., indicated that the Atlantic air patrols are doing the best they can to protect shipping with what equipment is available.

"The public," he said, "has a right to ask: 'Have we enough aircraft to protect our coast?' The answer is a partial evasion that should give them no false sense of security, nor any false and unjustified alarm."

"No commander ever has as much equipment as he would like. What we can say is that we are making the best, most economical and most effective use of what we have."

"Our patrols are out over the Atlantic. The details of these missions are necessarily secret. We are striving desperately to protect those fellows on the tankers and freighters. Perhaps you have seen and read about what happens when a torpedo hits them—the hundred-foot wall of fire, the sea of flaming oil, the poor wretches struggling in the freezing water.

"Shooting submarines from a plane isn't easy. We can hope to get very few. But we know there's nothing a submarine hates so much as a plane, for against it the submarine has no protection. If we can keep them under water, limit their activity and reduce their toll of death and destruction, we are earning our salt. We are trying to do much more than that. We are doing it in collaboration with the Navy, according to a smooth, orderly plan conceived many years ago."

General Kepner Reassigned

Brig. Gen. William E. Kepner, whose promotion from colonel was recently announced, has been relieved of command of the 1st Air Support Command, which he organized six months ago, to take a post of higher responsibility, officials at Mitchel Field, N. Y., announced this week.

General Kepner was made commander of the Air Support Command when it was activated on 1 Sept. 1941. He trained a staff, and in November, took the organization into the Carolina maneuvers in support of the First Army, where he had the task of evolving and testing methods and doctrines for the air-ground collaboration essential to modern warfare.

Upon the return of the unit from maneuvers and the declaration of war, the 1st Air Support Command was assigned to the task of patrolling the Atlantic coast and co-ordinating its efforts with those of the Army on the ground, with other commands of the First Air Force, and with the Navy.

General Kepner's new assignment was not announced.

Additional USMA Cadets

The U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., can accommodate 540 additional cadets with but slight increase in temporary facilities and without undue disruption to present pedagogical methods, it was reported to the House Military Affairs Committee this week.

The report to the committee was made by the Superintendent of the Academy, through the War Department.

Under consideration by the committee are a number of bills to increase the corps of cadets either by increasing the authorization for each member of Congress or by various special appointments. Action on these bills is expected to be deferred by the committee until recom-

mendations are received from the War Department.

Eleven Army Colonels Promoted

President Roosevelt on 16 March sent to the Senate the nominations of 11 lieutenants colonels for promotion to the permanent grade of colonel to fill regular vacancies in the United States Army. In some cases, however, the officers may hold a higher temporary grade in the Army of the United States.

Lieutenant colonels nominated for promotion are:

- Harry A. Flint, Cav.
- Walter M. Robertson, Inf.
- John H. Lindt, CAC.
- Pearl L. Thomas, Cav.
- Sidney V. Bingham, Cav.
- Bird S. DuBois, CAC.
- Isaac Spalding, FA.
- Harry J. Malony, FA.
- Henry L. Flynn, Cav.
- Robert F. Hyatt, FA.
- Harold M. Raynor, Cav.

Strengthen Army Zone Control

The Senate and House Military Affairs Committees this week recommended enactment of legislation to provide penalties for persons who enter, remain in, commit acts in, or leave military areas or zones contrary to published regulations.

The bills, S. 2352 and H. R. 6758, respectively, are designed primarily to give Army authorities on the West Coast stronger control over that strategic area. It was pointed out to the House Military Committee by War Department witnesses that Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt, Fourth Army commander, desired to have means to enforce curfews or other necessary restrictions that might be imposed.

General Seeks Nomination

Maj. Gen. Edward Martin, former commander of the 28th Division, has announced that he will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor of Pennsylvania. In stating his intention to seek the gubernatorial nomination, General Martin said, "I am a candidate for Governor at this critical period when the Nation is at war. My great personal desire would be to serve with combat troops as I did in World War I in France and the Spanish-American war in the Philippines. But, by reason of Army regulations as to age, I cannot be in combat service."

General Martin, a veteran of 44 years of service, is 62 years old.

New Units at Ft. Bragg

Ft. Bragg, N. C.—The population of Ft. Bragg has been increased by the arrival of three new organizations, two of them of a type unique to this post.

The first of these was the 194th Field Artillery, the first unit in our armed forces to be completely equipped with the brand new eight-inch howitzer, a modern, hard-hitting highly mobile weapon which was thoroughly tested by Ft. Bragg's Field Artillery Board last summer before the Army adopted it.

Ft. Bragg also got its first real tanks when the 70th Tank Battalion (light)

arrived. The third outfit to arrive was the 36th Engineer Regiment, described as a "corps combat regiment."

Promote Retired Generals

The House Military Affairs Committee this week began consideration of legislation which would extend the provisions of the Act of 13 June 1940 to permit advancement one grade on the retired list of seven general officers who had been cited for gallantry and recommended for promotion during the first World War.

Testifying in support of his bill, H. R. 6081, Representative Canfield, of N. J., stated that the measure was endorsed by General John J. Pershing and by the American Legion.

The Act of 13 June 1940 provided for advancement one grade of retired officers below grade of general officer. By extending the law to all grades, seven general officers would be promoted one grade on the retired list. One officer, Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, USA-Ret., who has received the Distinguished Service Medal and numerous foreign decorations, would be promoted to Lieutenant general. The other six officers, all brigadier generals, would be promoted to major general. They are Joseph C. Castner, Harley R. Ferguson, William P. Jackson, George H. Jamerson, Julian P. Lindsey and Paul A. Wolf.

Contribute to AEF

San Antonio, Tex.—Lt. Gen. Walter Krueger, Commanding General, Third Army has forwarded a \$1,000.00 check to The Adjutant General, Washington, D. C., as a contribution to the Army Emergency Fund which the Secretary of War has approved and which is designed to operate for the benefit of the entire Army.

The "surprise check" is from the officers and men of the 2nd Infantry Division, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., commanded by Maj. Gen. John C. H. Lee.

LIFEBOUY'S 1ST

IN THE SERVICE BECAUSE:

- ★ It lathers quickly even in cold, hard water
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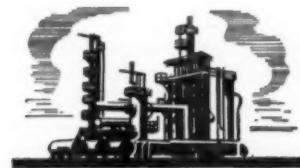
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SUPERIOR
FIGHTING
FUELS

ETHYL BRAND OF ANTI-KNOCK FLUID



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THE UNITED STATES NAVY and MARINE CORPS

Commands USS Indiana

Capt. A. Stanton Merrill, commander of the Tulane University Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, has been ordered to command the recently launched USS Indiana, dispatches from New Orleans reported this week.

According to Dr. Rufus C. Harris, president of the university, Captain Merrill's order became effective on 16 March. Official permission to make the announcement of Captain Merrill's transfer was contained in his orders, Dr. Harris said.

Comdr. Thomas B. Brittain, executive officer of the Tulane unit, was named acting commander to succeed Captain Merrill, who was ordered to report to Newport News, Va.

Acquires Yachts for Patrol Duty

A steam yacht, the 1,255-ton Delphine, and two Diesel-motored yachts, the 248-ton Colleen and the 433-ton Seaforth, have been added to the lengthening list of private vessels acquired by the Navy for patrol duty, the Navy Department announced this week.

The Delphine was formerly owned by Anna Dodge Dilliman, of Grosse Pointe, Mich., the Colleen by John B. Berryman, of Chicago, and its length is 136.7 feet and the Seaforth by Herman W. Falk, of Milwaukee, Wis.



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Atlantic Anti-sub Activities

Rear Adm. Adolphus Andrews, USN, has relinquished command of the Third Naval District in order to devote his entire time to the Eastern Sea Frontier, of which he has been Commander since the frontier was established on 16 Feb., 1942, it was announced 17 Mar. at Third Naval District Headquarters.

Rear Adm. E. J. Marquart, USN, Commandant, Navy Yard, N. Y., since 2 June, 1941, has assumed command of the Bureau of Navigation, issued commendations to 12 of the cruiser's company. Advancements in rating were given 13 enlisted men, including three of those who received letters of commendation.

Rear Admiral Andrews has been Commandant Third Naval District since 10 Mar., 1941, when he relieved Rear Adm. Clark H. Woodward, USN. At that time he also assumed command of the North Atlantic Naval Coastal Frontier, a command that entailed the effective administration of all sea defenses from Newfoundland to Cape Hatteras.

Last month the North Atlantic Naval Coastal Frontier ceased to exist as a separate command, and was merged into the Eastern Sea Frontier, which takes in the entire coastline from Halifax to Florida. When he took over this new command, greatly enlarged in area, Admiral Andrews applied to the Navy Department to be relieved of the command of the Third Naval District in order to devote himself entirely to supervision of patrol activities directed against enemy submarines off the Atlantic Coast.

As Commander, Eastern Sea Frontier, Admiral Andrews has under his direction all anti-submarine activities in the First, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Naval Districts.

Name for Construction Regiments

"Seabees" is the new name chosen to designate the new Naval Construction Regiments, the Navy Department announced this week. With the name an insignia has been adopted—a flying bee, fighting mad. On its head it sports a sailor hat. In its fore hand or leg it clutches a spitting "Tommy Gun"; in its amidship hand, a wrench, and in its aft hand, a carpenter's hammer.

In consecutive order the bee's sleeves bear the Naval rating badges of gunner's mate, machinist's mate, and carpenter's mate, each indicative of the tool in the respective hands. The background of the insignia is sea-blue, and a hawser encircling the whole indicates its connection with the Navy. On each wrist is the corps device of the Civil Engineer Corps of the United States Navy denoting the relationship of the Construction Regiments to the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department.

The word "Seabees" originates from the phonetic pronunciation of the letters "CB," an abbreviation for Construction Battalions.

Mr. Frank Iafrate, a civilian employee of the Public Works Division at Quonset Point, R. I., conceived and drew the insignia in collaboration with them. It is anticipated that the Construction Regiments will engage in offensive combat and will be prepared and trained to give a good account of themselves, the Navy announcement said.

Chemical Warfare School

Edgewood Arsenal, Md.—Attending the Fifth Navy Petty Officers' Gas Mask Repair Class here March 9 to 25 are:

Bell, Roger R., Sealc, USNR
Brodebeck, Gustave, CGM(PA), USN (Ret.)
Deibert, Leo, Sealc, USNR
Dwyer, Vincent, GM1c, USNR
Hugentugler, Robert S., F2c, USNR
Jackson, Frank A., Cox, USNR
Kelley, James J., TM1c, USN (Ret.)
Shearer, Richard S., Sealc, USNR
Shurman, Charles H., TM2c, USN (Ret.)
Smith Francis G., CTM, USN (Ret.)
Womack, Thornton, L., EM3c, USNR

Rewarded for Ship Capture

Commendations and promotions have been issued to 22 officers and men serving in the USS Omaha when it captured the German motorship Odenwald, seized 6 Nov. 1941, while masquerading in the South Atlantic as an American merchant vessel.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, Vice Adm. Royal E. Ingersoll, Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic Fleet, and Rear Adm. Randall Jacobs, USN, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, issued commendations to 12 of the cruiser's company. Advancements in rating were given 13 enlisted men, including three of those who received letters of commendation.

Capt. Theodore E. Chandler, USN, Washington, D. C., commanding officer of the cruiser at that time, and Lt. Comdr. George K. Carmichael, USN, Charlotte, N. C., were commended for their part in the sea drama in letters from Secretary Knox.

It was Captain Chandler who identified the motorship as a hostile craft, even though she was disguised as the SS Willmoto of Philadelphia and was flying the U. S. flag, while Commander Carmichael led the boarding party ordered by Captain Chandler which saved the Odenwald and took her to San Juan, P. R., despite efforts of the German crew to scuttle their vessel with time bombs, two of which exploded.

Those commended by Admiral Ingersoll and Admiral Jacobs are:

Lt. William B. Wideman; Machinist Furman D. Waitrip; Carpenter Abner L. Alton; Earl F. Gerald, Chief Machinist's Mate; Franklin E. King, Shipfitter 1st Class, who was advanced to Chief Signalman; Leslie J. Shoemaker, Chief Machinist's Mate; Henry C. Coronado, Chief Water Tender; Sidney E. Morrison; Andrew J. Rausch, Machinist's Mate 1st Class, who was advanced to Chief Machinist's Mate; Robert F. Brannon, Machinist's Mate 1st Class, advanced to Chief Machinist Mate.

Those who received advancements in ratings are: George B. Herr, Boatswain's Mate 1st Class, advanced to Chief Boatswain's Mate; Charlie R. Jones, Signalman 1st Class, advanced to Chief Signalman; Elmer H. Wilson, Machinist's Mate 1st Class, advanced to Chief Machinist's Mate; Dale W. Vance, Machinist's Mate 1st Class, advanced to Chief Machinist's Mate; Frank A. Cheahire, Metalsmith 1st Class, advanced to Chief Metalsmith; Charles R. Brown, Jr., Aviation Ordnanceman 1st Class, advanced to Aviation Chief Ordnanceman; Lawrence W. Hensley, Boatswain's Mate 2nd Class, advanced to Boatswain's Mate 1st Class; Charles H. Olson, Boatswain's Mate 2nd Class, advanced to Boatswain's Mate 1st Class; Alfred Schramm, Seaman 1st Class, advanced to Coxswain; George W. Wand, Seaman 2nd Class, advanced to Seaman 1st Class.

With the exception of Captain Chandler, all of those commended and promoted were members of the boarding party.

The Secretary informed Lieutenant Commander Carmichael that in going aboard a hostile ship being abandoned in the open sea after bombs had been set off to scuttle her, and in assuming command of the vessel, affecting repairs and taking her to port under her own power, he demonstrated "leadership, foresight and determination."

The other officers and the enlisted men were lauded for the "cool, determined and courageous manner" in which they performed their tasks as members of the boarding and salvage party.

Mrs. Bard to Speak

Mrs. Ralph A. Bard, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, will speak on the Navy Junior Review program over station WWDC, Washington, D. C., at 9:15 Wednesday night, 25 March, the Navy Department announced this week.

Miss Mary-Stuart M. Price, daughter of Capt. A. L. Price, USN, directs the program and will interview Mrs. Bard. Miss Mary Lee Schaeffer, daughter of Comdr. Valentine Schaeffer, USN, and Miss Jane Lingo, daughter of Lt. Comdr. B. H. Lingo, USN-Ret., will handle that portion of the program devoted to Navy news.

To Aid Navy Training

Following a one month indoctrination course at the Naval Academy, Justin M. "Sam" Barry, football coach at the University of Southern California, and Harvey Harman, football coach at Rutgers College, soon to be commissioned in the Naval Reserve, will be assigned to duty in conjunction with the Physical Fitness Program of the Bureau of Aeronautics, the Navy Department announced this week.

Barry, whose son, Victor, was recently commissioned an ensign in the Naval Reserve, will serve as the Navy's Director of Athletics at St. Mary's College, Calif., while Harmon will be on one of the key positions at the pre-flight training school located at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Firms Receive Navy "E" Awards

Twenty additional private firms have been awarded the Navy "E" burgee by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox in recognition of outstanding performance in fulfilling Navy contracts, the Navy Board for Production Awards announced this week.

The names and addresses of the winning firms follow:

Norton Co., Worcester, Mass.; Waterbury Tool Co., Waterbury, Conn.; McCord Radiator & Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. Schoenberger Co., Cleveland, Ohio; American Car & Foundry Co., Wilmington, Del.; Electric Boat Co., Groton, Conn.; Mathis Yacht Building Co., Camden, N. J.; Submarine Signal Co., Boston, Mass.; Lukens Steel Co., Coatesville, Pa.; Grove Regulator Co., Oakland, Calif.; Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Division, United Aircraft Corporation, East Hartford, Conn.; Arco Manufacturing Co., North Bergen, N. J.; Farrel-Birmingham Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; New York Shipbuilding Corporation, Camden, N. J.; N. L. Bay Engineering Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Morgan Engineering Company, Alliance, Ohio; Fern Stamping and Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich.; Defoe Boat and Motor Works, Big City, Mich.; Cincinnati Milling Machine Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, and Automatic Screw Machine Company, Los Angeles, Calif.

Chairman of the Navy Board for Production Awards is Rear Adm. Henry A. Wiley, USN-Ret. Other members are Rear Adm. George H. Rock, USN-Ret. and Rear Adm. Wat T. Cluverius, USN-Ret.

Mail Rates Reduced

Unwrapped books, securely tied and properly addressed on a well-secured label, may be mailed to personnel of the armed forces at any point at the rate of 1½ cents per pound, according to the February Official Postal Guide.



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ELGIN TANK CLOCK—one of the many precision instruments now being produced by Elgin for the U. S. Government. Before acceptance, these sturdy, jeweled clocks undergo the most rigid tests. For they must perform reliably under conditions of severe shock, sudden changes in position, and wide ranges of temperature.

To help synchronize U. S. tank operations, Elgin has created a special vibration-proof, sweep-second tank clock. This is but one of the many types of precision instruments Elgin is now building for America's army, navy and aviation needs.

● In code, messages flash back from advancing tank units to field headquarters. This tank company has reached its objective at 10:46 . . . that one has met unexpected resistance at a specified point . . . another, at 10:59, is in danger of a flanking attack from a given direction. As reports come in from all the units, giving situations and times, the commanding officer has a clear picture of the front. He can coordinate operations. He knows where and when all his forces can be maneuvered to the best advantage.

Time control in U. S. tanks is maintained by special tank clocks. Increasing quantities of these jeweled, carefully-adjusted timepieces are now being produced by Elgin on government order. In addition, Elgin is also turning out other types of precision instruments vital to America's army, navy and aviation needs.

Instantly available at Elgin for this exacting work were the finest scientific and research laboratories in the watchmaking world. And to the delicate operations, Elgin's American craftsmen bring a skill and experience painstakingly developed through four generations.

Every Elgin precision instrument is thoroughly American. All parts are designed and created in the Elgin factory—the largest in the world devoted to the manufacture of fine timepieces.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN,
President and Publisher

LEROY WHITMAN,
Editor

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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of the Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1863.

SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1942

"Trained officers constitute the most vitally essential element in modern war."—
GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR, USA.

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Legislative assurance, now, that our land, sea, and air forces will be maintained at such strengths as may be determined by the War Department General Staff and the General Board of the Navy to be necessary to guard the nation and its interests against any enemy or combination of enemies.
2. Upward revision of pay schedules for commissioned, warrant and enlisted personnel, active and retired; all temporarily promoted officers to receive pay of grade in which serving.
3. A long range study by the General Board of the Navy to the end that an equitable and just system of promotion for the line and staff of the Navy and Marine Corps be enacted into law.
4. Revision of pension laws to assure service widows a living income.
5. Compensation for service personnel who use privately owned automobiles on government business.

WHY are the country, and even the English people, elated over the assumption by General Douglas MacArthur of supreme command of American and United Nations ground, air and sea forces in the Southwest Pacific? Why did Australia insist upon his assignment, the Dutch, Chinese and Russian governments endorse it, and President Roosevelt enthusiastically announce it? Why is there general and implicit confidence that the Japanese now will be checked, and the tide of victory turned? The answer to these questions lies in the established fact that General MacArthur possesses the qualities of indomitable leadership. Because of them he was promoted by General Pershing to command a Brigade, and then to command a Division in France during World War I. They were responsible for his elevation to the high office of Chief of Staff. They caused President Quezon to appeal to the President to assign him to organize Philippine defense. They enabled him to conduct a masterly retreat in the face of overwhelmingly superior forces, to Bataan, and there to inspire a continually magnificent resistance by his mixed troops of Americans and Filipinos. Foremost among these qualities which have made him the outstanding military leader of the United Nations is his ability to instill confidence in those under his command. This has meant personal concern for the welfare of his men, and the indoctrination of his subordinate commanders in this most important service. His constant thought has been the morale of his troops, and this he has guarded and raised by manner, by words, and by warnings against surprises in the way of new weapons and tactics, thus preparing them against the unknown; and in every conceivable way he has lifted the strain of combat, and the misery and depression which follow it. In order to stimulate his men, he has inaugurated offensives, which have heightened their certainty that they cannot be beaten. In short, he is a Soldier's Soldier, approving and decorating when a deed justifies, censuring and punishing when error is made. It is these things known to the American people and to the world, that caused him to be regarded as Victory's achiever, and that were responsible for Australia's demand and Britain's compliance with it, that he serve as her leader.

BOLDNESS, DASH AND GALLANTRY marked the conduct of the Fleet of the United Nations in the Java Sea, but it was destroyed, the path to Java was opened for Japanese transports, and the defense Army, including an American token command, ground and air, was defeated and made prisoners. We will not speak of what is obvious, the grave numerical inferiority in ships and troops of the Allies to the ships and troops of the Japanese. The victory thread throughout history shows the advantage of getting on a scene of action "fustest, and with the mostest." General Washington advised Rochambeau that "in any operation, and under all circumstances, a decisive naval superiority is to be considered as a fundamental principle and the basis upon which every hope of success must ultimately depend." More briefly, Admiral Nelson declared: "Only numbers can annihilate." So, intrepid as was Rear Admiral Deoorman, the Dutch Commander of the United Nations Fleet, courageous as was its personnel, including the officers and men of the ill-fated Houston and Pope, they were thrown into battle with an enemy superior in the cruiser ratio of three to one, in destroyer ratio of two to one, and probably a like ratio with reference to submarines. There are critics who say prudence should have required Admiral Deoorman to withdraw in the presence of superiority, to have abandoned Java to its fate, and thereby to have saved for future operations the ships that subsequently were lost. But, apparently, he became the victim of Japanese tactics of retirement and redistribution, and, finally, of tolling into a trap, where submarines got in their deadly torpedoes. With the loss of the Dutch cruisers de Ruyter and Java, the necessity of escape was imposed upon the American and British ships, but the lane of safety was closed by enemy patrols stationed in the straits at both ends of Java. From the battles on sea and land there are impressive lessons. There is the outstanding fact that nearly five years of war with China has highly trained the Japanese in skillful maneuvering, in gunnery and in torpedo operations. There is the fact that a national, integrated Fleet, indoctrinated with the spirit of unity, has an overwhelming advantage over a conglomerate Fleet, with no prior coordinated training. What we lost at Java, the Navy made up at New Guinea, so that we may be sure that with proper organization and instruction, boldness, dash and gallantry will win victory.

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Service Humor

Explaining that "Army paper work is a mystery to the uninformed but is just as clear as crystal to experienced staff officers," the Scott Field, Ill., *Broadcaster*, publishes the following for the benefit of officers newly assigned to fulfill administrative functions. It is a service to Army personnel which should not go without recognition.

Under consideration: Never heard of it. Under active consideration: Will have a shot at finding the file.

Has received careful consideration: A period of inactivity covering time lag.

Have you any remarks? Can you give me any idea what it is all about?

In the air: Completely ignorant of the whole subject.

You will remember: You have forgotten or never knew, because I don't.

Concur generally: Have not read the document and don't want to be bound by anything I say.

In conference: Gone out—don't know where he is.

Kindly expedite reply: For gosh sakes try and find the papers.

Passed to higher authority: Pigeonholed in more sumptuous office.

In abeyance: A state of grace for a disgraceful state.

Appropriate action: Do you know what to do with it? We don't.

Giving him the picture: Long, confusing, and inaccurate statement to a newcomer.

Transmitted to you: You try holding the bag for awhile—I'm tired of it.

Natural Analysis

Great oaks from little acorns grow: Hitler was once a little nut. When he became political timber he lacked seasoning. That accounts for his warped mind.

—Exchange.

Congressional Quandry

Congress is so strange. A man gets up to speak and says nothing. Nobody listens—and then everybody disagrees.

—32nd Informer.

Anatomy

A skeleton is a man with his inside out and his outside off.

—Brookley Bay Breezes.

The casualties of war are many; so too are the casualties of more peaceful pursuits, if we are to conclude from the last-line contribution submitted by Pvt. "DMS," completing the limerick which appeared in the 7 March issue.

There was once a brave, young Marine, Who made love like a fighting machine.

But his "girl" had enough,

Of his over-rough stuff,

So crashed a small vase across his bean.

The fact that this limerick, submitted by Lt. "AVT," is published on the first day of Spring is, of course, more than coincidental. Last-line contributions are invited for publication in the 4 April issue.

Americans have long held an inalienable right,

To suffer a fever at Spring's welcome sight,

But not so this year,

One thing is clear,

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

M.R. and W.M.H.—All Air Corps enlisted promotions have been moved to the field, and are in the hands of commanding officers.

M.J.B.—The War Department hopes that it can make warrant officer (Jg) appointments from the lists created by the 3 March examinations by about 1 June 1942.

J.S.L.—The Navy Department advises that as many officers as are qualified are being assigned to sea duty. It is suggested you request examination for sea duty, and if qualified you probably will be transferred. Age limit on V-7 training is 30 years, but it was stated that it is possible to qualify for sea duty by special study on the duties, etc., of seagoing officers.

O.P. and others—An alien in the Army who holds only first papers for U. S. citizenship may be commissioned an Army officer, but under restrictions in the appropriations acts he may not receive any pay.

J.P.C.—If an enlisted man appointed warrant officer is discharged from that appointment during his three-year probationary period, he will be permitted to reenlist in his old grade without loss of longevity credits, etc. This applies, of course, only if his discharge as warrant officer was honorable—because he just didn't "make the grade."

C.S.—The uniform allowance bill, S. 1891, does not apply to warrant officers.

In the Journal

10 Years Ago

Rear Adm. Clark H. Woodward, USN, has been designated by the President as his personal representative in Nicaragua for the purpose of supervising the national elections of 1932.

20 Years Ago

Ens. J. W. Long, USN, has been ordered to duty aboard the USS North Dakota.

30 Years Ago

A new quick-firing gun for use on dirigible airships and aeroplanes, recently produced by the Vickers firm, is reported to have been thoroughly and successfully tested. It is of very light construction, shaped almost like a telescope, weight probably not more than a hundred-weight and is easily trained and worked.

50 Years Ago

The Army Register for 1892 shows that of the one thousand five hundred and eighty-nine officers of the line in active service there are but thirty-four who were commissioned officers prior to 1861.

75 Years Ago

Another body of Greek volunteers has surrendered to the Turkish troops on condition of being sent back to their country. They numbered six hundred and fifty men. Athens papers say the Porte has invited the Cretans to send delegates to Constantinople.

March 21, 1942

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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War Department
Organized Reserves

ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War
Henry L. Stimson
Under Secretary of War
Robert P. Patterson
Assistant Secretary of War
John J. McCloy
Assistant Secretary of War (Air)
Robert A. Lovett
Chief of Staff
General George C. Marshall

CORPS AREA ORDERS

First Corps Area

Lt. Col. Charles H. Moore, GSC, from Camp Edwards, Mass., 26 Mar. to unit rendezvous, Boston, Mass.

1st Lt. Raymond P. Steiner, CAC, from Ft. Rodman, Mass., to Ft. Adams, R. I.

Maj. Roland Stenzel, CMP, from Boston, Mass., to Camp Edwards, Mass.

2nd Lt. Robert J. Kochenthal, CAC, from Camp Edwards, Mass., to Ft. Devens, Mass.

1st Lt. James J. Zuijn, FA, from Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., to Camp Edwards, Mass.

2nd Lt. Robert W. Stewart, from Camp Edwards, Mass., to unit rendezvous, Boston, Mass.

Capt. Fiore A. Parisi, San. C., from Ft. Adams, R. I., 25 Mar., to inactive status.

Res. Nurse Mary R. Dowd, Res., to AD, 23 Mar., sta. hosp., Camp Edwards, Mass.

1st Lt. Eberhard J. Klostermann, Inf.-Res., to AD, 23 Mar., Camp Croft, S. C.

Capt. Dennis V. Murphy, CA-Res., to AD, 24 Mar., Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y.

Maj. Joseph F. Daly, Inf.-Res., to AD, 25 Mar., Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

Maj. John H. Carleton, FA-Res., to AD, 24 Mar., Boston, Mass.

2nd Lt. Joseph L. Walsh, AUS, to AD, 15 Mar., Camp Lee, Va.

2nd Lt. Richard S. Beetle, Cav-Res., to AD, 15 Mar., Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

Res. Nurse Bernice B. Braus, to AD, 23 Mar., sta. hosp., Ft. Adams, R. I.

1st Lt. Menotti J. Corrieri, CAC, from Ft. Andrews, Mass., 26 Mar., to unit rendezvous, Boston, Mass.

Res. Nurse Mary E. Griffin, to AD, 1 Apr., sta. hosp., Camp Edwards, Mass.

Lt. Col. Joseph F. Hurley, Inf.-Res., to AD, 1 Apr., Boston, Mass.

Res. Nurse Roslyn Gross, to AD, 2 Apr., sta. hosp., Westover Fld., Chicopee Falls, Mass.

Capt. Joseph R. McCormick, Inf.-Res., to AD, 22 Mar., Ft. Benning, Ga. (temp.).

2nd Lt. Myron I. Samuelson, Inf.-Res., to AD, 1 Apr., Camp Lee, Va.

Capt. George B. Pretat, FA-Res., to AD, 23 Mar., Ft. Devens, Mass.

Capt. Forrester A. Clark, AUS, to AD, 16 Mar., Boston, Mass.

Res. Nurse Jeannette Bole, to AD, 15 Apr., Lowell GH, Ft. Devens, Mass.

1st Lt. Townes M. Harris, FA-Res., to AD, 25 Mar., Boston, Mass.

2nd Lt. John E. Cook, Inf.-Res., to AD, 17 Apr., Camp Lee, Va.

Capt. Samuel Bacherman, JAG-Res., to AD, 25 Mar., Washington, D. C.

Capt. Milton H. Richman, JAG-Res., to AD, 26 Mar., Washington, D. C.

2nd Lt. David K. Tucker, Inf.-Res., to AD, 19 Apr., Boston, Mass.

Sgt. Hugh C. Adams, Ft. Banks, Mass., to Atlanta, Ga.

Third Corps Area

Capt. Edward Law, CMP, from Baltimore, Md., to Ft. G. G. Meade, Md.

1st Lt. Charles B. Coborn, MC, from Ft. G. G. Meade, Md., to Baltimore, Md.

1st Lt. Henry M. Walter, QMC, from Ft. G. G. Meade, Md., to Ft. Dix, N. J.

Following Inf. officers, from Ft. G. G. Meade, Md., to sta. ind.: Capt. George T. Beck, to Camp Polk, La.; 1st Lt. Robert L. Coughlin, to Camp Polk, La.; 2nd Lt. Edward M. Williston, to Ft. Jackson, S. C.; 2nd Lt. Charles H. Reaves, to Camp Claiborne, La.; 2nd Lt. James H. Conroy, to Camp Polk, La.

Maj. William C. Williams, Inf., from Fleetwood, Pa., 15 Mar., to Baltimore, Md.

Lt. Col. Thomas N. Stark, Inf., from Ft. G. G. Meade, Md., to Ft. Knox, Ky.

2nd Lt. Joseph R. Simpson, Ord., from Philadelphia, Pa., to Camp Edwards, Mass.

2nd Lt. John McMullen, III, OD, from Ft. Monroe, Va., to Ft. G. G. Meade, Md.

Capt. John H. Litzelman, CMP, from Ft. Meade, Vt., to Baltimore, Md.

1st Lt. Benjamin S. Harris, CMP, from Baltimore, Md., to Ft. G. G. Meade, Md.

2nd Lt. Robert W. Alexander, QMC, from Baltimore, Md., to Ft. Benning, Ga.

Following MC officers, from sta. ind., to 2nd Evac. Hosp., Ft. Devens, Mass.: Capt. David P. Roberts, Ft. G. G. Meade, Md.; 1st Lt. George Silverton, Anacostia, D. C.; 1st Lt. John T. Walke, Anacostia, D. C.; Capt. James Volpe, Jr., Ft. G. G. Meade, Md.; Capt. Millard Jeffrey, Ft. G. G. Meade, Md.; and MAC 1st Lts. Wilmer J. Lang, and George E. Gerkin, Ft. G. G. Meade, Md.

Capt. Henry B. Davidson, Jr., CMP, from Baltimore, Md., to Ft. G. G. Meade, Md.

OFFICIAL ORDERS

Navy Department
Marine Corps

1st Lt. Cleveland R. Fitzgerald, Inf., from Ft. Benning, Ga., to Ft. Jackson, S. C.

Following EM from sta. ind., to Finance Officers Candidate School, Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; M. Sgt. Thomas W. Weiss, Baltimore, Md.; T. Sgt. Robert G. Jacob, Camp Lee, Va.

Following EM from sta. ind., to Inf. Officers Candidate School, Ft. Benning, Ga.: from Ft. Myer, Va.: Sgt. Harold Bright, Pvt. 1st cl. John Charnock, Pvt. Morton L. Sloane, Pvt. Adrian P. Thompson; from Camp Pendleton, Va.: M. Sgt. James B. Sweeney, 1st Sgt. Alvin J. Wilcox, S. Sgt. Chandler H. Rigdon, Sgt. Russell C. Buerkle, Sgt. Richard J. Conner, Sgt. John W. Morris, Sgt. Brennan C. Wood, Cpl. Jules R. Blumethal, Cpl. George P. Burdick, Cpl. David Kirschbaum; from Ft. George G. Meade, Md.: T. Sgt. Roy E. Cook, QMC, T. Sgt. Robert C. Plaine, S. Sgt. Edward J. Dale, Sgt. John L. Habblett, Pvt. 1st cl. Charles F. Brauer, and Pvt. James C. Franklin, from Front Royal, Va.; Pvt. James B. Wallace, from Middletown, Pa.; Sgt. Clement L. McCalla, Jr., and Pvt. 1st cl. Joseph T. Acton, Ft. Eustis, Va.; Pvt. 1st cl. Wilber E. Chelgren, from Washington, D. C.; Pvt. 1st cl. Robert B. Lofland, Camp Pendleton, Va.; S. Sgt. Richard A. Cross, from Camp Lee, Va.; S. Sgt. Millard Morgan, from Bolling Fld., D. C.; Sgt. William A. Hanna, from Harrisburg, Pa.; Sgt. Thomas A. Lobmar, from New Cumberland, Pa.; 1st Sgt. Cecil J. Hash, from Indiantown Gap, Pa.; Pvt. 1st cl. John G. Buck, from Ft. Story, Va.; Sgt. Harold Kretz, from Carlisle Barracks, Pa.; Pvt. James A. E. Wood, from Ft. Belvoir, Va.; Sgt. Raymond H. Leonard, and Cpl. Harvey J. Berse, from Washington, D. C.

Sixth Corps Area

Lt. Col. Wilbur G. Dockum, GSC, announced as Asst. C. of S., G-1, vice Col. John H. Naukiville, GSC, transferred.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate this week confirmed nomination of Maj. Gen. Brehon Burke Somervell, chief of the Services of Supply, to be lieutenant general in the Army of the United States.

Also confirmed was nomination of Col. Robert H. Mills, DC, to be Dental Assistant to the Surgeon General with rank of brigadier general, for 4 years.

A group of other nominations for promotion in the Army of the United States also was confirmed, including nomination of Col. Raymond A. Kelser, chief of Veterinary Service, to be brigadier general.

The other nominations confirmed were:

To be Major Generals

L. McD. Silvester Orlando Ward
Charles P. Hall Glen E. Edgerton
Wade H. Halslip Raymond A. Wheeler
Franklin C. Silbert Russell L. Maxwell
Robert H. Lewis J. W. Anderson
A. McC. Patch, Jr. Albert M. Jones

To be Brigadier Generals

Louis E. Hibbs Alfred M. Gruenther
Douglass T. Greene Wilhelm D. Styer
John B. Thompson James E. Wharton
Eugene M. Landrum Lucius Dub. Clay
Stafford L. Irwin Charles P. Gross
Manton S. Eddy Paul L. Ransom
Frederick A. Irving Charles E. Hurdis
James A. Lester James R. Townsend
Stanley E. Reinhart Charles S. Harris
Fay B. Prickett La Rhet L. Stuart
R. E. McQuillin Stanley R. Mickelson
Thomas J. Camp Arthur W. Vanaman
Robert W. Grow William O. Butler
Raymond O. Barton William E. Lynd
Jay W. MacKeville Raymond G. Moses
Edward M. Almond Robert M. Perkins
William Spence Edwin J. House
Basil H. Perry Stuart C. Godfrey
Withers A. Burress Lewis C. Beebe
Robert A. McClure Charles D. Young
Ernest N. Harmon Ralph W. Coane

Other Confirmations

To AGD: Maj. Leon C. Boineau.
To QMC: Lt. Col. Maurice V. Patton and Maj. Daniel F. Healy, Jr.

To FD: Maj. Ernest O. Lee.

To CE: Lt. Col. Elmer E. Thomas, Capt. Carlton M. Clifford, Capt. Jesse H. Veal, 1st Lt. Gordon P. Larson.

To OD: 1st Lt. Henry J. Katz.
To CAC: Kenneth T. Tiffany.

To AC: 2nd Lts. Everett H. Ware, Joseph L. McCroskey, Charles L. Pearce, Fred J. Ascani, Richard B. Polk, Clarence J. Lokker, Joseph M. Silk, George W. Stainaker, Frank E. Locke, Alpheus W. White, Jr., Lanham C. Connally, Richard Van Pelt Travis, Charles G. Willes, Donald V. Thompson, James P. Walker, Howard F. Adams, Joseph S. Peddie, David B. Taggart, Justus MacM. Home, Hamilton K. Avery, Jr., Joseph S. Tate, Jr., Harry L. Jarvis, Jr., Bert S. Rosenbaum, William J. Hershner, Jr., Alden G. Thompson, Bruce C. Cator.

NO NAVY, MARINE CORPS, OR COAST GUARD ORDERS

Publication of orders issued to Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard personnel has been ordered suspended to avoid possible revelation of information against the public interest.

Promotions
To be Lieutenant Colonels

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| W. W. Welsh, AC | W. H. Speidel, Inf. |
| A. I. Ennis, AC | R. O. Montgomery, FA |
| Caleb V. Haynes, AC | S. E. Wharton, Inf. |
| Jean Edens, Inf. | S. E. Bullock, FA |
| E. F. Kollmer, QMC | D. L. Robinson, Inf. |
| LeR. W. Yarborough, Inf. | H. B. Pettit, CE |
| E. B. Schlant, JAGD | J. Y. Le Gette, FA |
| R. F. Stone, QMC | S. E. Willard, CAC |
| J. N. Ancrum, Inf. | H. S. Paddock, SC |
| W. W. Brier, QMC | H. A. Bartron, AC |
| J. B. Franks, QMC | J. A. Sullivan, QMC |
| J. J. Turner, FA | J. B. McDavid, QMC |
| R. J. Sothern, FA | L. H. Gibbons, Inf. |
| O. E. Davis, QMC | H. E. Sowell, FA |
| J. T. McKay, QMC | S. H. Sonrow, Cav. |
| P. A. Wakeman, SC | J. W. Newberry, Inf. |
| H. J. Crigger, FA | J. F. Whiteley, AC |
| F. T. Gillespie, SC | J. C. Grable, SC |
| C. H. Martin, Cav. | |

To be Majors

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| C. R. Steward, MC | A. H. Corliss, MC |
| W. A. D. Woolgar, MC | J. M. Ridgon, MC |
| K. R. Lundeborg, MC | |

To be Captains

| | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| R. T. Jenkins, MC | L. F. Saylor, MC |
| C. B. Stillson, MC | R. B. Croissant, MC |
| H. T. Little, MC | R. S. Bolten, MC |
| R. N. Lehman, MC | |

To be Colonels

G. W. Brower, VC

To be First Lieutenant

H. B. Nelson, MAC

To be Colonels

M. O. Beebe, Ch.

To be Captain

R. M. Reed, Ch.

RETIRED SELECTION BOARD

Names of 185 retired officers who are eligible for temporary promotion were announced this week by the Navy Department. A board of which Capt. Ralph A. Koch, USN-Ret., was president reported 115 officers of the Line and nine of the Construction Corps, eligible for promotion.

The board also recommended that 60 officers of the Line and one officer of the Construction Corps, whom it considered to be fitted by experience and other qualifications to perform the duty of the grade or rank deemed appropriate for their current duty assignments be temporarily advanced to the grade or rank designated during the continuance of such assignment.

The promotion of the officers in both categories will be effected when the Bureau of Navigation has computed the dates of commissions in accordance with regulations established by the President. The names of officers follow:

Line Officers to Commander

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Seiden L. Almon | Robert L. Fuller |
| William DeW. Austin | Nelson N. Gates |
| Robert A. Awtry | Wallie Gearing |
| William P. Bacon | George S. Gillespie |
| Paul M. Bates | Chas. T. S. Gladden |
| Thales S. Boyd | Vincent H. Godfrey |
| George P. Brewster | Paul S. Goen |
| William H. Burts | Lloyd R. Gray |
| William J. Butler | Charles F. Greene |
| Malcolm W. Callahan | Martin E. Griffin |
| Chas. W. A. Campbell | Herman E. Halland |
| John H. Campman | Charles G. Halpine |
| Joseph H. Chadwick | Rudolph F. Hans |
| Walker Cochran | H. H. H. Harrison |
| Edwin F. Cochrane | Linton Herndon |
| Lowell Cooper | Charles Hibbard |
| Carlyle Craig | Carl T. Hull |
| Byron S. Dagoe | Clarence R. Johnson |
| Donald MacL. Dalton | Lewis H. C. Johnson |
| Martin Dickinson | Herbert S. Jones |
| Joseph Y. Dreisendorf | John D. Jones |
| Herbert Duthie | Melvin C. Kent |
| Omar B. Earle | Earle H. Kincaid |
| Edwin S. Earnhardt | John B. Kneip |
| Fred K. Elder | David R. Lee |
| Hans Ertz | Morris J. Lenney |
| Bruce P. Flood | Leverett S. Lewis |
| Arthur F. Folz | Lloyd H. Lewis |

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| Harold H. Little | Lloyd G. Scheck |
| William J. Lorenz | Adolph P. Schneider |
| William F. Loventhal | James A. Scott |
| John C. Lusk | Warren A. Shaw |
| Charles G. McCord | Thomas Shine |
| Charles A. MacGowan | Glen A. Smith |
| Alexander Macomb | Walter D. Snyder |
| Preston Marshall | Jonathan H. Sprague |
| George F. Martin | Morris H. Spriggs |
| William A. Mason | William D. Thomas |
| Thomas W. Mather | Lawrence S. Tichenor |
| Bolivar V. Meade | Elmer J. Tierman |
| John F. Meigs | Edwin H. Tillman, Jr. |
| Adolph J. Merkt | Stuart D. Trueadell |
| Albert G. Merrill | Louis R. Vail |
| Justus McC. Miller | Rawson J. Valentine |
| John F. Moloney | Robert Velz |
| Philip C. Morgan | Thomas N. Vinson |
| Earl R. Morrissey | Lawrence Wainwright |
| Edward J. O'Keefe | K. R. R. Wallace |
| Charles K. Osborne | Jonathan H. Warman |
| Albert Osenger | Phillip H. Weaver |
| George A. Ott | Wilmer W. Weber |
| Horatio J. Peirce | Louis P. Wenzell |
| Henry L. Phelps | Clement B. White |
| Horace W. Pillbury | Grady B. Whitehead |
| George D. Price | F. O. Willenbacher |
| Ralph G. Risley | John E. Williams |
| James B. Ryan | Eric F. Zemke |

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|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| Frank A. Saunders | To captain, Construction Corps |
| | Edward C. Hammer, Jr. |

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| Harry E. Cooper | To commander, Construction Corps |
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| Garrison R. Areay | To lieutenant commander, Construction Corps |
| James A. Cook | Ernest P. Schilling |
| Michael C. Faber | Evert O. Smith |
| K. R. Lundeborg | Francis J. Wilson |

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| Louis Haase | Those recommended for temporary advancement during continuance of their present assignments: |
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|-------------------|------------------|
| Maurice R. Pierce | To captain, Line |
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| To commander, Line | John H. Jack, Jr. |
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| Lorraine Anderson | Horace C. Laird |
| Walter E. Andrews | Joseph H. Lawson |
| Joseph C. Arnold | Michael A. Leahy |
| John F. Bates, Jr. | Stephen A. Loftus |
| Fred W. Belfz | Francis G. Marsh |
| Everett D. Capehart | Earl A. McIntyre |
| George W. Dashiell | Archibald N. Offley |
| Julius C. Delpino | F. W. Osburn, Jr. |
| Arthur W. Dunn | Wentworth H. Osgood |
| Herbert W. Dunn | Gordon A. Patterson |
| Arthur T. Emerson | Charles P. Porter |
| Wilbur W. Feneman | Byron B. Raiston |
| Henry C. Fengar | John L. Riheida |
| Frederick S. Hatch | Henry P. Samson |
| Walter L. Helberg | George K. Stoddard |
| John W. Higley | George L. Woodruff |
| William A. Hodgman | Walter M. A. Wynne |

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| Elmer V. Iverson | To lieutenant commander, Line |
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| Arthur T. Brill | John A. Pierson |
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| Albert R. Colwell | George D. Samoski |
| E. S. McCawley | Ralph A. Sentman |

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| To lieutenant, Line | Charles D. Lewis |
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| William G. Allen | Carl W. Ramsey |
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| Arthur G. Bruner | John L. Rhodes, Jr. |
| Henry E. Coe, Jr. | Lloyd V. Scott |
| William S. Domer | Jimmie R. Simpson |
| Julian B. Edwards | Cortland J. Strang |
| Herbert F. Finney | Wm. Y. C. Hunes, Jr. |
| Wm. Y. C. Hunes, Jr. | Herbert T. Tortorich |

| | |
|----------------|----------------|
| Joseph W. Kern | Joseph W. Kern |
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|---------------------------------|--------------|
| To lieutenant (jg), active list | Sam B. Ezell |
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U. S. Official War Communiques**Navy Department, No. 53, 12 March**

Far East: A U. S. submarine has sunk three enemy freighters and one passenger cargo ship in Japanese waters.

These sinkings are in addition to those reported in all previous communiques.

Central Pacific: On 10 March two large Japanese four-engined seaplanes were detected west of Midway Island. They were intercepted by four of our fighter planes based on the island. One of the enemy planes was shot down. The other escaped. One of our fighters was damaged and the pilot wounded. He succeeded in returning to base safely.

War Department, No. 145, 13 March

Philippine Theater: The situation in Bataan is unchanged.

New Guinea: Five American Army heavy bombers of the Flying Fortress type raided the Japanese-held airfields at Salamaua and Lae in New Guinea on 11 March. All buildings were destroyed and heavy damage was inflicted on runways. At the harbor of Lae a direct hit was made on a pier. Our bombers were attacked by a formation of Japanese fighting planes. Five enemy planes were shot down. None of our bombers was damaged.

Navy Department, No. 54, 14 March

Far East: Joint British Admiralty and U. S. Navy Department Communiqué:

Although full information is not yet available it is now possible to give some account of events in the Java Sea on 27 February and subsequent days during Japanese invasion of Java.

On afternoon of Friday, 27 February, an Allied Force consisting of HMAS Perth, HMS Exeter, the USS Houston and Dutch Cruisers De Ruyter and Java were at sea north of Sourabaya. The Allied cruisers were accompanied by a group of British, Dutch and U. S. destroyers. This force was under the sea command of Rear Admiral Deoorman of the Dutch Navy whose flag was flying in the De Ruyter. The whole Naval force in the area was under the strategic control of Vice Admiral Helfrich of the Royal Netherlands Navy.

At 4:14 P.M. on 27 February this Allied Force made contact with a Japanese force about half way between Bawean Island and Sourabaya. The Japanese force consisted of at least nine cruisers of which two were of the Nati Class of 10,000 tons armed with ten 8-inch guns. The Japanese cruisers had with them two flotillas of destroyers.

Action was joined at extreme range. Almost at once one of the Japanese destroyer flotillas launched an attack but this attack was driven off by the fire of Allied cruisers and one of the enemy destroyers was seen to be hit by shells from HMAS Perth. Soon afterwards the other Japanese destroyer flotilla delivered a torpedo attack. While action was being taken to avoid these torpedoes HMS Exeter was hit by an 8-inch shell in a boiler room. This reduced her speed and forced her to drop out of line. Only one of the torpedoes launched in this attack took effect. This hit

the Netherlands destroyer Kortenaeer and she sank.

Three destroyers were ordered to counter attack the Japanese destroyers who were retreating under cover of a smoke screen. Very little information is available about the result of this counter attack. HMS Jupiter reported seeing only two enemy destroyers both of which she engaged with gunfire. HMS Electra was not seen after she had disappeared into the smoke screen and it is presumed that she was sunk. As soon as Allied cruisers, including the Houston but without the Exeter, which was unable to keep up, drew clear of smoke they again engaged the enemy, this time at shorter range. Less than half an hour later the enemy cruisers turned away under cover of a smoke screen. It was seen that one of the enemy's heavy 8-inch gun cruisers had been hit aft and was burning fiercely.

Admiral Deoorman led his force about and chased the enemy to north eastward but he failed to regain touch with the enemy in the fading light. After nightfall the Allied cruisers sighted four enemy ships to westward and engaged them but without definite knowledge of the results.

Admiral Deoorman attempted to work around these enemy ships in order to locate the convoy which was expected to the northward. This was found to be impossible owing to the high speed of the enemy, and Admiral Deoorman then turned his force to southward to approach the coast of Java intending to sweep to westward along the coast in an attempt to intercept the Japanese invasion convoys.

Half an hour after this Allied force had turned to westward along the Java coast HMS Jupiter was disabled by an under water explosion. She sank four hours later. HMS Jupiter was not far from the mainland of Java and a number of survivors have already reached Australia. A U. S. submarine assisted in the rescue of 53 survivors.

At 11:30 P.M. when the remaining Allied cruisers were about 12 miles north of Rembang two enemy cruisers were sighted between our ships and the coast. Our ships at once engaged and a number of hits were secured on the enemy. The De Ruyter was hit by one shell. Afterwards the De Ruyter made a large change of course presumably in order to avoid torpedoes fired by the enemy. The other Allied cruisers were following the De Ruyter when underwater explosions occurred simultaneously in cruisers De Ruyter and Java. Both these Dutch cruisers blew up and sank at once.

It is impossible to estimate with accuracy the damage inflicted upon the enemy during these actions of 27 February. Observers in the Perth consider that one Japanese 8-inch gun cruiser was sunk, a second 8-inch gun cruiser damaged and a destroyer sunk. It has also been reported that a cruiser of the Mogami Class was set on fire and three destroyers seriously damaged and left on fire or sinking.

HMAS Perth and USS Houston, which had received some damage in this action, reached

Tanjong Priok at 7 o'clock the morning of Saturday, 28 February. Five U. S. destroyers reached Sourabaya after the action.

With the enemy in command of sea and air north of Java in overwhelming force the Allied command was faced with the problem of extricating the remaining Allied ships from a very dangerous situation. The way to Australia was barred by the 600 mile long Island of Java with the Straits at either end of it under enemy control.

After dark on 28 February HMAS Perth and USS Houston left Tanjung Priok with the intention of passing through Sunda Strait during dark hours. During the night an enemy report from HMAS Perth was received which indicated that she and the USS Houston had come into contact with a force of Japanese ships off St. Nicholas Point at about 11:30 P.M. Nothing however has been heard from HMAS Perth or the USS Houston since that time. The next of kin of the USS Houston are being informed accordingly.

The same night the Exeter, which was capable of only half speed, left Sourabaya accompanied by HMS Encounter and the U. S. destroyer Pope. On the forenoon of Sunday, 1 March, the Exeter reported that she had sighted three enemy cruisers steering towards her. No further word has been received from the Exeter, Encounter or the USS Pope. The next of kin of the Pope are being informed accordingly. The Dutch destroyer Evertsen encountered two Japanese cruisers in Sunda Strait. She was damaged and was beached.

The destroyer HMS Stronghold and Sloop HMS Yarra are also missing and are presumably lost.

It has not been possible to form any accurate estimate of damage inflicted on the enemy by these ships during these actions.

War Department, No. 146, 16 March**Philippine Theater:** No activity was reported by the Philippines.

New Britain: On 13 March, a single American Army heavy bomber of the Flying Fortress type, while on reconnaissance patrol, attacked the Japanese-held Vunakanau air-drome at Rabaul, on the Island of New Britain. Several bombs were dropped on the runways, inflicting considerable damage. A direct hit was scored on parked aircraft, destroying at least two enemy planes. Our plane returned to its base undamaged.

War Department, No. 147, 16 March

Australasia: While on patrol north of Australia on 14 March, nine United States Army fighter planes of the P-40 type encountered a large flight of enemy bombers escorted by fighter planes. Though greatly out-numbered, our planes attacked the enemy formation. One of our planes rammed an enemy fighter and both planes were destroyed. One other enemy fighter plane and one enemy bomber were shot down. Eight of our planes returned to their base undamaged.

Navy Department, No. 55, 16 March

Far East: A U. S. submarine has sunk an enemy freighter during the course of extended operations in Japanese waters.

A 3,000 ton enemy gasoline tanker also has been sunk in the Philippine area.

These sinkings are in addition to those reported in previous communiques.

War Department, No. 148, 16 March

The Secretary of War announces that units of the United States Army, including both air and ground troops in considerable numbers, are now in Australia. No information as to strength, designation of units, nor location is at present available for publication.

War Department, No. 149, 17 March

Australia: General Douglas MacArthur arrived in Australia by plane today. He was accompanied by Mrs. MacArthur and son, and by his Chief of Staff, Major General Richard K. Sutherland, Brigadier General Harold E. George of the Air Corps and several other staff officers. He will be the Supreme Commander in that region, including the Philippines Islands, in accordance with the request of the Australian Government.

On 22 February, the President directed General MacArthur to transfer his headquarters from the Philippines to Australia as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made. General MacArthur requested that he be permitted to delay in carrying out the order until he could perfect arrangements within his command in the Philippines. This delay was authorized by the President.

War Department, No. 150, 17 March

1. Philippine Theater: After several days of inactivity the enemy launched a sudden raid on our line in Bataan. This attack was easily repulsed by General Wainwright's troops.

Our harbor defenses were heavily shelled for several hours by enemy batteries from the Cavite shore. The bombardment caused only slight damage.

A Japanese destroyer shelled the port of Cebu for a brief period. No damage resulted.

War Department Communiqué No. 151

Burma: Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek has placed Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, United States Army, in command of the Fifth and Sixth Chinese Armies, operating in conjunction with the British forces in Burma.

Navy Dept., No. 56, 17 March

Rear Adm. Adolphus Andrews has been assigned to exclusive duty as Commander Eastern Sea Frontier. The additional duties as Commandant Third Naval District which he has heretofore performed have been taken over for the present by Rear Adm. Edward J. Marquart. Rear Adm. Marquart will, in addition, retain his present duties as Commandant Navy Yard, New York.

Navy Dept., No. 57, 18 March

Far East: Combined operations of American and Australian island-based forces were conducted recently against Japanese ship and land installations in and near Salamaua and Lae in New Guinea.

These operations are believed to have resulted in the sinking of two enemy heavy cruisers; heavy damage to and the probable sinking of one light cruiser; damage to four destroyers; the probable sinking of one destroyer; the possible sinking of two destroyers and damage to one large destroyer.

Five transports or cargo ships were either sunk or gutted by fire and run aground. One heavy bomb hit was secured on each of two transports, one troop ship was damaged and left burning and three other transports were damaged.

One aircraft tender was heavily damaged and two gunboats were damaged, one of which was left burning and is believed to have sunk. One minesweeper was left in flames and probably sank. Three seaplanes were shot down and many small boats were demolished. Considerable damage was done to enemy shore installations, aircraft runways and anti-aircraft batteries.

The heavy losses inflicted on the enemy by the combined American and Australian forces were accomplished with the loss of but one plane.

The U. S. submarine Shark has been lost in the Far East for more than a month and must be presumed to be lost. The *(Please turn to Page 796)*



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Federal Services Finance Corporation has proven its loyalty to officers of the armed services by coming to the relief of those in Honolulu who had financed the purchase of automobiles through local credit agencies. When their families were evacuated following the attack on Pearl Harbor, these officers were confronted with a demand for payment in full. This Corporation through its Honolulu office, promptly advanced the funds necessary to pay off all such balances, thereby rendering a much needed service at a most critical time and without embarrassing details.

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OF A SECOND!

It takes high-speed photography to "stop" Dorothy Lewis's flashing blades, but it's easy to see her preference for Camels



FASTER than the blink of any human eye, the amazing stroboscopic camera catches film star Dorothy Lewis in one of her brilliant routines on the ice of the Iridium Room in New York's Hotel St. Regis.

DOROTHY LEWIS studied ballet from the age of 4, and her routines on the ice combine the artistry of the toe-dancer with the speed of the skater. Her cigarette combines extra mildness and flavor. She smokes slower-burning Camels.

MISS LEWIS works out her routines first in ballet slippers. Many's the Camel cigarette she smokes as she relaxes. "Yes, I smoke a good bit," Miss Lewis says. "I've found Camels milder by far. No matter how much I smoke, Camels never wear out their welcome."

"The more I smoke, the more I appreciate Camels," says Miss Lewis at a late supper with friends at the St. Regis. "Their cool, rich flavor is all the more enjoyable because Camels are so mild—with less nicotine in the smoke." You, yourself, try Camels. You'll like everything about this slower-burning cigarette of costlier tobaccos. You'll like that grand flavor—and you'll like knowing that there's less nicotine in the smoke (see below).

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U. S. Official Communiques (Continued from Page 794)

of kin of the personnel of the *Shark* have been notified.

During the month of December, the U. S. submarine *Sealion* which was under extensive overhaul at Cavite, was so damaged as to necessitate her demolition to prevent her use by the enemy in the event of capture.

Early this month the damaged U. S. destroyer *Stewart* was demolished in the drydock at Sourabaya to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. Previous efforts to put her in serviceable condition had failed.

There were no personnel casualties in the cases of the *Sealion* and the *Stewart*.

There is nothing to report from other areas.

Seek Parachute Officers

A call for component, qualified officers to serve with the Army's rapidly expanding parachute troops has been sounded. A blanket order, issued by the War Department, instructs "all commanders concerned to obtain applications from Infantry officers for transfer to parachute battalions." The text of the War Department's orders is as follows:

1. It is desired that immediate action be taken by commanders concerned, to obtain applications from Infantry officers for transfer to parachute battalions. These applications should be submitted in consolidated form by regiments listing the names, grades and component of officers volunteering for such assignment.

2. The following qualifications will govern:

a. Age—Captains and lieutenants, not over 32 years of age.

b. Physical standards—

(1) Weight—to conform to weight standards required by paragraphs 28 and 31, changes No. 5, AR 40-105, but maximum weight not to exceed 185 lbs.

(2) Other physical requirements to conform to standards prescribed for promotion (Par. 3, AR 40-100).

(3) Agile and athletic.

Liquor in Army and Navy

A plea for enactment of legislation, S. 860, which would ban sale of all alcoholic beverages in or near military and naval reservations was voiced in the Senate last week by Senator Bilbo, of Miss., who cited instances where alcoholism had resulted in military defeats. Both departments have opposed the legislation which was introduced last January by the late Senator Sheppard, of Tex., who is often termed the father of Prohibition.



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German Armed Force Organization

According to many military experts, the key to German successes in the present war is its highly centralized system of command and Armed Force organization. Throughout the present war, German military operations have been characterized by remarkable coordination of the three services: Army, Navy and Air Force, into a unified command for definite tasks. These three services do not cooperate in a campaign; rather their operations are coordinated by the High Command of the Armed Forces (Oberkommando der Wehrmacht).

Adolph Hitler, the Reichsführer is the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces and he, both in theory and practice, exercises this command in person. Hitler in his capacity of Commander in Chief has associated with him a competent military, naval and air force staff, which aids him in all decisions of military or naval importance and this staff in Hitler's name usually directs all naval and military action.

This small staff, known as the General Staff of the Armed Forces, is headed by the Chief of Staff of the High Command. The staff could well be termed the Supreme General Staff of the German armed forces were it not for the fact that it is extremely small, and does not as yet carry out the wide variety of duties usually demanded by a general staff.

The principal duty of this staff is that of coordinating Army, Navy and Air Force elements in any given operation. For this reason it is usually characterized as "a coordinating staff" of the armed forces. It secures this coordination through the fact that all German operations are planned by: (1) the commander who is to direct the operation (he is usually appointed personally by Hitler upon recommendation of the Chief of Staff of the High Command); and (2) a small staff of Army, Navy and Air Force officers. The units of all branches participating in the operation are then subordinated to the appointed commander thus insuring unity in any given operation.

Thus it is quite evident that Hitler's chief function in military or naval operations is to insure unity of command through allocation of authority. The General Staff of the German armed forces insures that the Army, Navy and Air Force function smoothly together according to the adopted plan.

In actual practice the General Staff operates somewhat as follows:

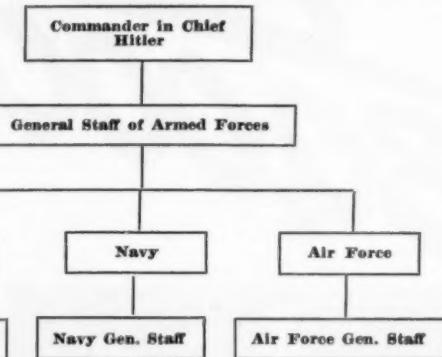
Hitler after a careful study of the diplomatic and domestic political situation assigns an objective to the Chief of Staff of the High Command. The Chief of Staff studies the problem and issues a general directive, immediately following which a meeting of the commanders in chief of the Army, Navy and Air Force is called. At this meeting the problem as a whole is discussed and consideration is given to the selection of a commander for the operations in question. If the operation is to be chiefly an army action, it is probable that an Army officer would be chosen as commander of the operations; if it were sea action, a naval commander would probably be chosen. Hitler, after consulting the Chief of Staff of the High Command, appoints the commander selected for the operation (seniority, expediency, and availability of the com-

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The High Command of the German Armed Forces



mander are considered second to his suitability for the operation in question).

The commander appointed for the operation immediately becomes a direct subordinate of the Chief of Staff of the High Command, who usually issues an explicit directive to the commander. The new commander selects his staff, usually composed of members of the three services, and the staff prepares a general plan for operation and a list of requirements. The new commander submits his plan and requirements to the Chief of Staff of the High Command, who approves or disapproves the plan and requirements, but who generally gives the commander all he desires, even to granting the specific units requested. The commander then assembles his units as a task force and this task force is then given special training for the specific objective. During this period of training, the task force commander and his staff work out detailed plans for the operation. Hitler and the Chief of Staff set an M-day and the task force commander and his staff goes over the detailed plans with subordinate commanders. At the given day and time, the attack jumps off.

High Command

The High Command of the Army (Oberkommando des Heeres) fulfills the function formerly performed by the War Ministry (Reichskriegs Ministerium). Hitler as Commander in Chief of the army heads the High Command, which includes both the exercise of field command and the administrative duties usually associated with any war department. The High Command is divided into eight main sections as follows: General Staff, Adjutant's Office, Personnel Office, General Army Office, Ordnance Office, Administrative Office, Chief of Mobile Troops and Inspectorate of Cadet Schools.

The General Staff (Generalstab), which is under the Chief of Staff of the Army, is grouped into five main departments, each under a deputy Chief of the General Staff, and each department consisting of from one to five sections. The General Staff is organized into the following departments: operations, training, organization, intelligence and historical.

The other main divisions or sections of the High Command are:

Adjutant's Office—While in no sense an equivalent of our Adjutant General's Department, this office constitutes a central clerical office for incoming and outgoing mail.

Personnel Office—This office is equivalent to our G-1, but has much greater power and independence. All matters regarding initial commissions, promotions, transfers, and retirements of officers are handled by this office without interference of any other section. Appointments of generals and general staff officers, however, must be referred to Hitler. This office is shielded from all interference and its power is probably greater than any other section of the High Command, except, of course, the General Staff. The office is the depository for all efficiency reports.

General Army Office—This office is the general "catch all" of the Supreme Command of the Army. All branches, infantry, cavalry, artillery, etc., are subordinated to it. As last known, its organiza-

tion consisted of 15 numbered sections as follows: General Section with the Army Printing Establishment; Budget Section of the Army; Mobilization Section; Inspection of Infantry; Inspection of Riding and Driving Training; Inspection of Artillery; Inspection of Pioneers; Weapons Section of the Tank Troops and Cavalry and Army Mobilization Office; Inspection of Signal Troops; Inspection of Transport Troops; Inspection of Chemical Warfare Troops; Inspection of Railway Pioneer Troops; Medical Inspection and Veterinary Inspection.

Ordnance Office—This office is divided into eight sections as follows: Raw Material Section; Chief of Engineers Office; Section of Technical Press; Regulation Section; Research Section; Construction and Experiment; Acceptance Commission; Administration of establishments of the Ordnance Office.

Administration Office—This office is divided into the following five sections: Army Civilian Officials and Finance; Food and Clothing; Barracks and Military Establishments; Construction Office; Administration of Buildings.

Chief of the Mobile Troops—This authority was created in 1938 and has general training supervision over the following types of troops: tank units, motorized reconnaissance battalions, cavalry regiments, motorcycle units, motorized rifle regiments.

Military-Naval Club

At the annual meeting of the Military Naval Club, which was held at its Clubhouse, 4 West 43rd Street, New York City, on Wednesday, 11 March 1942, the following officers, governors and members of the Advisory Council were elected:

President—Rear Adm. Reginald R. Beikirch.
1st Vice President—Lt. Col. Pelham B. George Bissell.

2nd Vice President—Lt. Comdr. James A. Jackson.

Secretary—Lt. C. A. Ludum, Jr.
Treasurer—Lt. Phillip W. Tucker.

Governors

Col. Wilhelm H. Bennett.

Col. Meade Wildrick.

*Col. C. Sidney Haight.

Lt. Comdr. David C. Guest.

*Lt. Comdr. F. K. Gundlach.

*Lt. Comdr. Paul J. Register.

Lt. Col. Victor I. Morrison.

*Maj. John H. Humbert.

Capt. H. Marbury Taylor.

Lt. Guy W. Boite.

Lt. Arthur W. Dowdon.

*Lt. Robert W. Sparks.

Lt. G. Albert Woodard.

*Lt. Andrew H. Zundel.

Ens. Charles F. Maguire.

Advisory Council

Lt. Gen. Robert Lee Bullard.

Brig. Gen. Edward E. Gauche.

Rear Adm. R. E. Bakenhus.

Capt. Leo W. Hesselman.

Capt. Wm. Seaman Bainbridge.

Col. Alexander J. Macnab, Jr.

Maj. H. Francis Jaeckel, Jr.

Capt. Allan MacRossie, Jr.

Capt. Wm. Byfield Short.

Note: those shown with asterisk (*) were elected at previous annual meetings.

Following the meeting a smoker was held at which three excellent films were shown: "Headlines of Twenty-five Years Ago," "Breathless Moments," and "Raids in London."

U. S. COAST GUARD

EXPANSION of Coast Guard training activities is noted in the announcement by officials at Coast Guard Headquarters that the Boatswain's Mate School at the Manhattan Beach Training Station will open about 1 April, with approximately 1,000 non-rated Coast Guardsmen scheduled to begin instruction. The school is under the command of Capt. G. U. Stewart, USCG.

Meanwhile, it is announced that 125 cooks and bakers will report for training at the Manhattan Station on 1 April, while a similar number of cooks and bakers will begin training at the Curtis Bay Station on 1 April also. The Curtis Bay Station is under the command of Comdr. J. P. Murray, USCG.

While these training activities are scheduled to begin in the immediate future, an important training program of the Coast Guard began on Monday, 16 March, when the first group of men began training in cooperation with the Marine Corps at New River, N. C. These men will be instructed in landing operations, with Coast Guard personnel assigned to perform duties as engine operators and coxswains in landing boats. It is recalled that Rear Adm. Russell R. Waesche, Coast Guard Commandant, told news reporters at a recent press conference held by Secretary of the Navy Knox that two Coast Guardsmen would be assigned to each landing boat, one as an engine operator, the other as a coxswain.

The Coast Guard group at New River is under the command of Lt. Comdr. S. F. Hewins, USCG.

Plans are under discussion at Coast Guard Headquarters which may result in the Coast Guard Reserve class at the Academy being expanded from 200 to 300 students, commencing with the class scheduled to begin officer instruction about the middle of June.

Lt. P. B. Maver, USCG, has been designated as Captain of the Port of Washington, D. C., and is directly under the Commandant of the Potomac River Naval Command. A Coast Guard announcement states that in many respects, the Captain of the Port of Washington has a status similar to that of a Senior Coast Guard officer of a Naval District.

Boxing Champ Enlists
Gus Lesnevich, light-heavyweight

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champion, this week reported for duty in the Coast Guard and has been given the rating of a carpenter, third class.

To Retire

Retirement on 30 April will bring to an end the 46-year Government career of Mr. Alfred T. Thorson, assistant chief of the division of Finance at Coast Guard Headquarters, who is now on leave pending his retirement. Entering the Navy Department in 1898 as a copyist clerk in the Bureau of Navigation, Mr. Thorson trans-

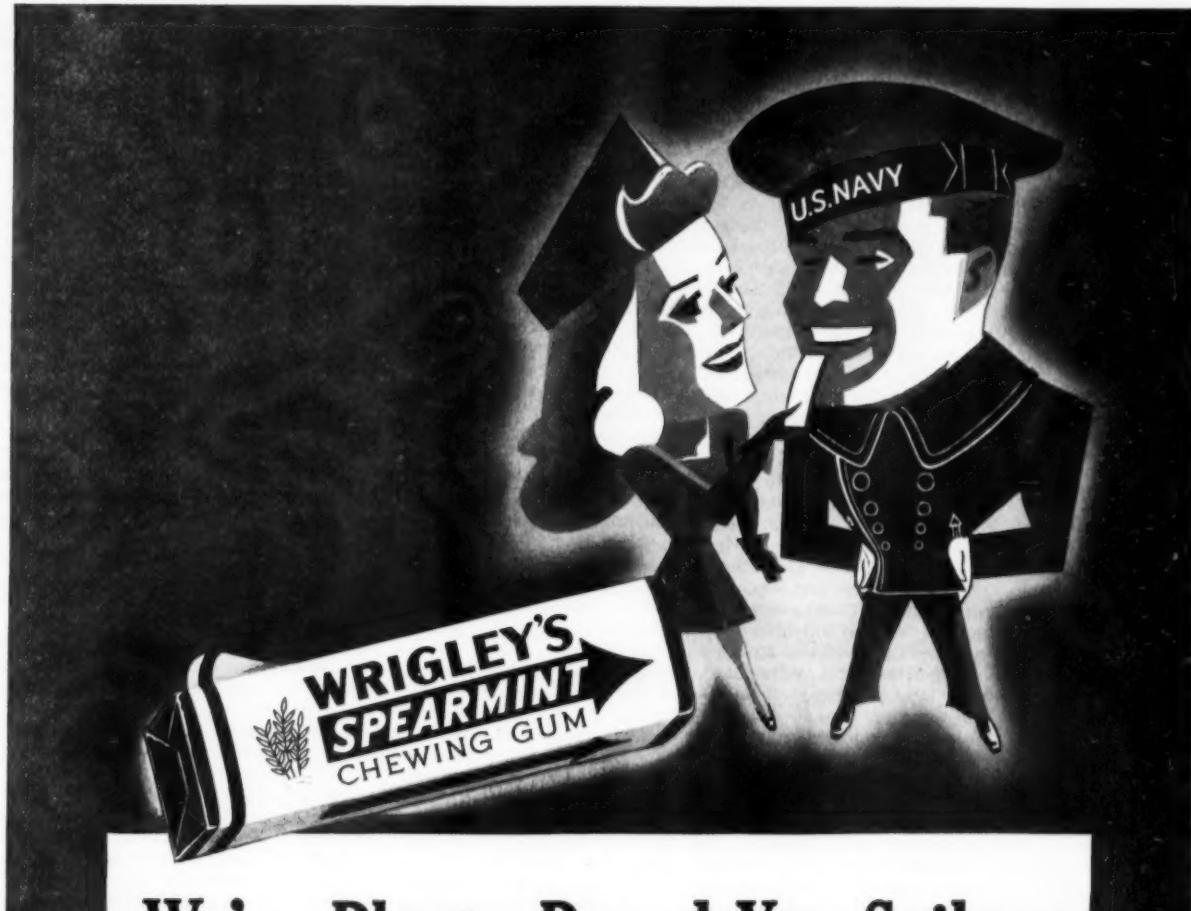
ferred to the Life Saving Service in 1902, where he remained until the consolidation of that Service with the Revenue Cutter Service, which formed the present Coast Guard.

Service Juniors on Team

Charleston, S. C.—General C. P. Summerville, USA-Ret., former chief of staff of the Army, and for the past ten years president of The Citadel, in a general order recently commanded the members and coach of the college's small bore rifle team which has been announced as winner of the 1941-42 ROTC Gallery Rifle Competition, senior division, in the Fourth Corps Area. 1st Lt. Paul F. By-

ther, Inf., is coach of the team. Service boys on the team include: Cadet 1st Sgt. Walter A. Pasley, Jr., son of Col. Walter A. Pasley, QMC, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.; Cadet Cpl. Lawrence M. White, son of Comdr. John Robert White, (MC), USN, Navy Hospital, Charleston, S. C.; Cadet Robert D. Strock, son of Lt. Col. Glen T. Strock, Inf., USA, Camp Jackson, S. C.; and Cadet Eugene D. Brand, son of Col. Clarence E. Brand, JADG, USA, Camp Beauregard, La.

The ten high members of the team, comprised of twenty cadets, received gold medals at the regular regimental parade Friday afternoon, 13 March.



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That's good news to us. It tells the world Wrigley's Spearmint Gum is mighty good to chew—makes us even more proud of our product. So—thanks for liking Wrigley's Spearmint Gum!

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs—The assumption of command of the Southwest Pacific by General MacArthur has had a tonic effect upon the United Nations, and has exerted a gratifying influence upon the non-belligerent and neutral countries of the world. This is shown by the enthusiasm expressed by the Allied governments and peoples, by the flattering press dispatches from Latin-America, and guarded statements from some of the European states, and, particularly, by the determined efforts made by enemy propaganda to counteract the effect of the appointment. Simultaneously with the announcement that General MacArthur had arrived in Australia, the President predicted that the Axis and Japan would immediately broadcast that his departure from Bataan was for the purpose of escaping surrender, and in line with the course of other Allied Generals. The prediction was promptly borne out, the world being flooded with Berlin and Tokyo statements alleging that the General fled to avoid capture.

The instant consequence of General MacArthur's assignment was seen in Australia. The apprehensions which existed in that Dominion immediately disappeared. It was realized by the "Down Under" authorities that his presence meant that the United States had taken over the matter of its defense, and that it could from now on be depended upon to send ample troops and supplies to resist a Japanese invasion. This was always the goal of the Canberra Government. It fully understood that Great Britain, occupied with the defense of the British Isles, a possible invasion of Europe, operations in Libya and the Near East, and protection of India, could not furnish it with the support the situation required. It will be recalled that it insisted upon the creation of the Pacific Council upon which all the states bordering upon the Pacific should be represented, and it urged that the Council sit in Washington. The Churchill Ministry proved willing enough to organize the Council, but required that it hold its sessions in London. The keen Australians were not satisfied with this arrangement, and looking around for a way to reach their aim, they hit upon as a solution the assignment of General MacArthur to command their defense. They knew that with the progress of the Japanese in Malaya, at Singapore and in the Dutch East Indies, the Allied Command headed by General Wavell, would be dissolved. To them his logical successor was the man who already had shown great soldierly ability, General MacArthur. Their request was discussed by the President and Prime Minister Churchill, and it was granted on Washington's birthday. Thus the United States has given its gauge that it will protect the Southern Pacific Dominion, as it already has given its gauge in the case of Canada. An American Air Force headquarters has been set up in India, and to that country the President has sent as his "personal" representative Louis Johnson, former Assistant Secretary of War. As Chief of Staff to Chiang Kai-Shek we named Lieut. Gen. J. D. Stillwell, and now he has taken command of the Chinese 5th and 6th Armies operating with the British Forces against the Japanese in Burma. Thus the United States has demonstrated its determination to support its Allies by leaders, troops and supplies, a demonstration that is giving courage to South American states, which have been fearful of attack, and which now can feel more than ever that we will aid in their defense should they be assailed.

There was a sombre note in the surprise speech which Hitler gave in Berlin this week. No longer does he proclaim Blitzkrieg victory. The spring advance in Russia, which he announced when he took over the command of the German Armies, now has been postponed to the summer. Instead of bending fate to his will, he now says that whatever it may have in store for his people, "It can be only less onerous than that which lies behind us." Of course, he paid high tribute to Japan. But obviously what he is anxious for is that Ally to do is to attack the Soviets simultaneously with his own forward operations in Russia when the weather will permit. The efforts of Stalin and his commanders have been devoted to driving back their enemy's Armies as far as possible, and to destroy their advance bases, so that they will have less men and material to start the summer assault, and a greater distance to go. If Japan can be induced to inaugurate operations against Siberia, Hitler's task would be easier. Tokyo is claiming it intends to abide by the neutrality pact which Stalin and Matsuoka made, but it is worthy of note that the tension between the two Governments is steadily increasing, and no one would be surprised should war between them begin within the next few months.

Ordnance Department—Intensive experimentation by Ordnance Department officers has resulted in newly developed lubricants, fuels, hydraulic fluids, recoil oils and rust preventive compounds, and has brought about increased standardization of these materials, the War Department reveals in an announcement which states that as a result the critical problem of supply has been greatly simplified.

Where formerly several grades of oil for tank motors, transmissions and differentials had been used, now Ordnance Department research has developed one grade of oil, an improvement over any of the several other kinds used previously. Two standard types of recoil oils suitable for both field artillery and antiaircraft artillery replace eight grades formerly used; two high standard grades of gasoline replace four grades formerly used in Ordnance Department vehicles; and instead of nine commercial grades of internal combustion engine lubricating oil previously used, three grades which can be used with equal facility by gasoline or Diesel motors in Alaska or the tropics have been adopted.

With every Ordnance Department district reporting production gains, the total picture of Ordnance production as reported by the War Department this week shows that since 1 Jan., nation-wide war production has nearly doubled the number of prime contracts and subcontracts reported by the 13 Ordnance procurement districts. While at the close of 1941, 4,948 prime contracts and 28,781 subcontracts were reported, at the end of February, 7,687 prime and 40,039 subcontract were active.

The Chicago Ordnance District leads with 1,494 prime contracts and 8,762 subcontracts during the month of February, followed in order by the New York, Hartford, Philadelphia, and Boston districts.

Men between the ages of 31 and 40 who have had practical experience in the operation, either as a foreman or assistant foreman, of large maintenance shops catering to heavy duty automotive equipment, are urgently needed by the Ordnance Department, according to an announcement from Maj. Gen. J. M. Cummins, commanding the Sixth Corps Area.

The announcement, which states that commissions as first lieutenants and captains await qualified men, says that men who have been or now are actively engaged in plants maintained by large trucking corporations, oil company maintenance shops, or heavy earth moving equipment organizations are particularly desired for assignment to duty with the Ordnance Department. A high school education is a pre-requi-

site to a commission, General Cummins said. Applications for commission will likewise be received from former officers and men who have had very recent practical experience or education in mechanical engineering, automotive, aeronautical or electrical engineering or in the practical operation of production or large maintenance shops for heavy truck fleets or tractors.

Army Uniform Allowances—With the Army uniform allowance bill, S. 1891, now law, War Department officials are now attempting to puzzle out the interpretations of the act so that it can be put into effect. One of the most complicated pieces of legislation to come from Capitol Hill, the bill was first amended by the Senate Military Affairs Committee at suggestion of the War Department, then amended by the House, and finally the amendments to the amendment were amended by the conference committee which adjusted the House and Senate versions of the bill. Advance decisions have been requested of the Comptroller General, and regulations covering the \$150 allowance are expected to be issued within the next week or two weeks.

Three groups of officers, under grade of major, are entitled to the allowance under certain conditions. There is first the group commissioned on or after 26 Sept. 1941 and ordered to active duty after that date. This group is entitled to the allowance. Second, there is the group commissioned before 26 Sept. 1941 but ordered to active duty after that date. Most of this group probably are entitled to the allowance—if they are serving under their original commissions (i.e. original term of appointment), would be qualified under the Act of 14 May 1941 and have not received the \$150 under that act. Status of the third group, those who were commissioned before 26 Sept. 1941 and ordered to duty before that date, is in doubt. Harassed finance officers meanwhile hope that the department's instructions will be more informative than the act.

Army Air Forces—An Air Corps Officer Candidate School to train enlisted men of the Army Air Forces as commissioned officers for administrative duty has been established at Miami Beach, Fla. The school is open to enlisted men of the Air Corps, warrant officers, and aviation cadets who have failed in some phase of flight training and have been recommended by their school commandants.

The enlisted men, warrant officers and former cadets will be trained for such administrative duties as squadron adjutants, and mess, supply, and transportation officers in a course that will last 12 weeks. A special course at the school will qualify Air Corps physical training directors. Upon satisfactory completion of the courses, graduates will be commissioned second lieutenants in the Army of the United States and assigned to units of the Army Air Forces.

Requirements for the course provide that the candidates be citizens, score 110 or higher in the Army General Classification Test, a minimum of three months' service immediately preceding the date of enrollment, or a minimum of six months' cumulative service within the 12-month period immediately preceding the date of enrollment. The school will be under the supervision and jurisdiction of the commanding general, Air Corps Technical Training Command.

Reorganization of the Technical Training Command of the Army Air Forces, including the establishment of four command Districts has been effected. Maj. Gen. Walter R. Weaver, who served as acting chief of Air Corps prior to the general Army reorganization has been named commanding general of the Technical Training Command. General Weaver will have headquarters at Knollwood Field, N. C., when the reorganization becomes effective on 16 April.

Other District headquarters will be located as follows: District No. 1, Greensboro, N. C.; District No. 2, St. Louis, Mo.; District No. 3 (General Weaver's headquarters at Knollwood Field, N. C.); and District No. 4, Denver, Colo. Brig. Gen. John C. McDonnell, who has been commanding general of the Interceptor Command, First Air Force, will head District No. 1. District No. 2 will be in command of Brig. Gen. Arnold N. Krogstad, who has been acting commanding general of the First Air Force. Commanding general of District No. 3 will be Maj. Gen. Jacob E. Fickel, who has been in command of the Fourth Air Force; and Maj. Gen. John F. Curry, who has been serving as national commander of the Civil Air Patrol will be commanding general of District No. 4.

The Army Air Forces' first class of Flying Sergeants was graduated as military pilots this week. The pilot training for these enlisted men of the Air Forces began last fall when the group of applicants were enrolled at a civil contract flying school in the Gulf Coast Air Corps Training Center. The enlisted pilot students received the same ground course instruction and flying training as that given to Aviation Cadets.

Maj. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, commanding general of the Southeast Air Corps Training Center, announced this week that the War Department has granted authority to the Air Corps Flying Training Command to hire qualified civilian airplane pilots at a salary of \$300 per month. Applicants will be appointed as trainee instructors and given a refresher course of about one month, at which time they will either be recommended for commissions in the Army of the United States with the military rating of Service Pilot or their services terminated.

The Southeast Air Corps Training Center has been authorized to hire not more than 100 civilian pilots per month between now and 30 June. The refresher courses will be given at one of the four basic flying schools in the Southeast Training Center, namely at Greenville, Miss.; Sumter, S. C.; Gunter Field, Montgomery, Ala.; or Cochran Field, Macon, Ga. The courses will include primary, basic and advance phases of training now given by the Training Center. Civilian pilots desiring to take advantage of this opportunity should write to the Commanding General, Southeast Air Corps Training Center, Montgomery, Ala., outlining their previous training and experience, including types of planes flown, number of hours, etc. Application forms and other necessary papers then will be sent direct to applicants deemed suitable.

The War Department announced this week the recall to active duty of one of the Army's pioneer aviators and second Chief of the Army Air Corps, Maj. Gen. James E. Fechet, USA-Ret., of Laguna Beach, Calif. As a 40-year-old captain of Cavalry, General Fechet completed his flight training in 1917 during the early days of the United States' participation in the World War and served throughout the remainder of his career as an air officer.

On 14 Dec. 1927 he became the second chief of the Army Air Corps, succeeding Maj. Gen. Mason M. Patrick. General Fechet has been assigned to duty at the Headquarters of the Army Air Forces, Washington, D. C. He returns to active duty in the grade of colonel, the permanent grade he held at retirement in 1931.

The entire pilot training facilities of the Civil Aeronautics Administration will

soon be devoted to the war program, under a plan worked out in cooperation with the Army Air Forces, under which first priority in CAA training will now go to students who can meet the requirements of Army Air Corps for appointment as Aviation Cadets, and who are members of the Air Corps Section of the Enlisted Reserve. All further flight training facilities of the CAA will be limited to students, who, while unable to meet the requirements for appointment as Aviation Cadets, are qualified to train for CAA flying instructors' licenses. These must agree in writing to contribute their future effort to a field of aeronautics adapted to serve the national interest.

As a part of the new plan, the facilities of the CAA will be greatly expanded. The present capacity of 25,000 students per year in elementary pilot training will be raised to 45,000 and in the secondary course from 10,000 to 30,000. In addition training will be provided for ground technicians—a new activity of the CAA. It is planned to provide this course for about 31,000 students annually.

A four-motored troop transport, capable of carrying at least 42 fully armed and equipped men across the ocean, represents commercial aviation's latest contribution to this country's all-out war effort. The huge plane, built by Douglas and called the C-54, is the natural outgrowth of the company's earlier four-engined experimental transport, the DC-4, which was built five years ago as a joint project of the major U. S. commercial airlines. Lessons learned in test-flying the pioneer ship were incorporated into the design of this new ship and workmen were assigned to the task of building a super luxury commercial airliner. The outbreak of war caused a halt in this program, but the Army Air Corps, after making specific military changes, took over the production reins.

Navy Chaplains—To serve the spiritual needs of the Navy, the Bureau of Navigation is establishing a school at the Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Va., for the training of clergymen who have been appointed as chaplains in the Naval Reserve. The school is the first of its kind ever operated by the Navy. It will be in charge of Chaplain C. A. Neyman, now on duty at Norfolk.

As far as practicable, all Navy Chaplains, upon their appointment will be ordered to report to this school for active duty, and chaplains already on active duty will be sent to the school when the needs of the service permit. The curriculum of the school is designed to crowd into two months the indoctrination that a chaplain would ordinarily acquire only through long service. It will include lectures and reading courses on Navy Regulations, procedure, customs and traditions, etiquette, naval history, Marine Corps history, applied psychology, counselling, physical fitness and actual practice among the men of the area. Students will be made thoroughly acquainted with the sociological program of the Naval service, particularly as it concerns the work of the Navy Relief Society and the American Red Cross. There will be an extensive general reading course in addition to the studies listed above.

In addition to Chaplain Neyman who will be officer in charge of the school, other faculty members include Chaplain Stanton W. Salisbury and Chaplain John F. Robinson. It is anticipated that there will be an average of 30 chaplains in the school during the next six months, while the procurement program for the Chaplain Corps is being prepared to meet the needs of the entire naval service. Present laws authorize one chaplain for every 1,250 officers and men.

Applicants for commissions in the Chaplain Corps must not have reached their 44th birthday. Up to the age of 38 they are commissioned lieutenants (jg) and between 38 and 44 they are commissioned lieutenants. None is originally commissioned above the rank of lieutenant, regardless of his prominence in civil life. All must enter the Naval Reserve. Capt. Robert D. Workman, Chaplain Corps, USN, is head of the Chaplain's Division, Bureau of Navigation.

Army Nurse Corps—War Department officials this week disclosed receipt of a radiogram from Australia which reports the promotion of 2nd Lt. Floramund A. Fellmeth to the grade of chief nurse with the relative rank of first lieutenant. Lieutenant Fellmeth, who entered the Nurse Corps on 19 Aug., 1936, was serving in the Philippines when the war began. It is assumed that she accompanied the injured personnel who were moved soon after war began from the Philippines to Australia.

The radiogram, received by the Adjutant General here, states that Lieutenant Fellmeth's promotion was accepted on 11 March. The radiogram was signed, "Brett," (Lt. Gen. George H. Brett, Deputy Supreme Commander, United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific).

In a news story which early this month praised nursing activities at the Camp Blanding, Fla., station hospital, the St. Petersburg, Fla., *Times* informs its readers that Capt. Catherine Sinott, an Army nurse for 24 years, heads the nursing service, many members of which are from Florida. Nurses who serve under Captain Sinott and who entered the Army Nurse Corps from Florida are 2nd Lts. Wilda Lightsey, Lyndall Barlow, Laura Cannon, Margaret L. Goodrum, Genevieve Haddock, Ann Howell, Marguerite L. Jernigan, Vilma Beamish, Sara K. Wallis, Daisy Burt, Eleanor A. Klensch, Anna Belle Maloney, Catherine Crotty, Helen I. Dunne, Dorothea Fletcher, Dorothy Fuller, Winifred Wilson, Sallie Godbee, Mary K. Hehn, Mary H. Hickey, Anna May Key, Marion F. McCormack, Elizabeth W. McMullan, Margaret B. Urush, Irma M. Staelens, Martha M. Staelens, and Werna Townsend.

Speaking of Captain Sinott, the newspaper said, "She refers to the soldier-orderlies, nurses, and doctors as her boys and girls. No person's troubles are too trivial for her attention. The many years she has been in the Nurses Corps has not made her task mechanical. She never loses sight of the fact that each man has a personality and is giving a great deal to do his bit for the country in its giant war effort."

Entering the Service in 1917, Captain Sinott served overseas during the war, at the conclusion of which she supervised the evacuation of 7,000 of the 11,000 American nurses in France to the United States. For this she was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. Captain Sinott has been at Camp Blanding since 2 Oct.

The Reserve Colonel—Because of the many inquiries being received by the War Department from Reserve colonels anxious about their standing, department personnel officials made it clear this week that it was their intention to call to duty all Reserve colonels, and that within a short time. As a rule, colonels attached to Reserve divisions will be called to duty with their divisions, while unattached colonels will be called in from time to time as the Army expands. It is not planned, however, to assign colonels to duty with divisions immediately, but to send them to one or another of the service schools, where they will have opportunities to handle troops under the eyes of the school commandants.

Officials are frank to admit that comparatively few Reserve colonels will be qualified immediately to take command of regiments, although some may get such assignments after tryouts at the service schools. They state that most of the Reserve

colonels they have talked to also appreciate this fact. At the same time, it was made most clear that there is definite need for the services of these colonels. A study of the abilities of each colonel has been completed and plans are being made for suitable assignments.

Problem of the War Department and of the colonels has been complicated by some stories which have appeared in newspapers to the effect that all qualified Reserve officers are being immediately called to duty, thus creating the impression that those not immediately called to duty are not "qualified." Those in the service know, of course, that the need for officers of various ranks is in direct proportion to the size of the Army, and that the Army as yet, has not yet approached the size it will attain when the 27 Reserve divisions are mobilized—and it was in this mobilization that the Reserve colonels originally were intended to be used.

Armored Force—Continuing its policy of turning out specialized technicians to maintain and repair the many vehicles of the armored divisions, the Armored Force School, Ft. Knox, Ky., last week inaugurated a special course devoted exclusively to repair and maintenance of M2 and M3 half-track trucks. The new course will be given by the Wheeled Vehicle Department, under the command of Lt. Col. W. F. Milice, and will be co-ordinated by Maj. L. A. Denison and M/Sgt. G. W. Sullivan, who are assembling material and assigning different portions of the course to instructors well versed in half-track operation. The course is of three weeks' duration.

The Liaison Office of the Armored Force, maintained in the War Department since the founding of the Armored Force, moved last week to new Office in the Army War College. Col. Gilbert X. Cheves, GSC, who has been in charge of the office for several months, has been transferred to field duty. Lt. Col. Maurice W. Daniel, who has been on duty in the Liaison Office for some time, will be in charge of the office which was scheduled to open at the War College this week.

The Armored Force School, Ft. Knox, Ky., stepped up its training program this week to a pace surpassing the largest civilian universities in the nation. Under the new system, based on longer shifts, the total yearly output will be 38,170 trained men, an increase from 22,000 enlisted and 1,440 officers yearly to 24,300 enlisted men and 4,520 officers. In addition, the Armored Force Officer Candidate School will be graduating new second lieutenants at the rate of 9,350 a year.

Brig. Gen. S. G. Henry, Commandant of the School, announced that 21,630 students would be trained between now and mid-December alone. This group will include 3,400 officers and 18,230 enlisted men, to be graduated from the school's nine academic departments. Carrying out his policy to make as many instructors as possible out of those instructed, General Henry said: "Personnel accepted for enrollment will be trained as specialists with a view to their ultimate classification as instructors in their various specialties upon assignment to combat unit." The speed-up in training is being affected by lengthening the class periods and requiring class attendance six days.

Diplomas qualifying them as skilled radio operators in the Armored Force were awarded this week to 192 men by Lt. Col. Leslie F. Lawrence, Director, Communications Department, Armored Force School. Graduation exercises climaxed a 14-week course which included learning to receive 16 words per minute and transmit in Morse code. Stiffest and most practical part of the instruction are the field operations, in which radio sets like those established in battle are set up and operated out in the field. The communications department is one of the largest departments in the Fort Knox "college."

Quartermaster Corps—Col. John S. Chambers, formerly Quartermaster for the First Army, last Friday, 13 March, officially assumed command of the new Quartermaster Depot at Ft. Worth, Texas. The new depot will take over much of the Quartermaster activities formerly performed by the War Department's General Depot at San Antonio, Quartermaster officials said this week.

Colonel Chambers, who as First Army Quartermaster, supervised the transportation of more than 200,000 officers and men to maneuvers in North and South Carolina in the latter part of last year, and who was likewise charged with providing supplies for the men while on maneuvers, and later with returning them to their home stations, was rewarded with a certificate of commendation from Lt. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, First Army commander, for his outstanding work.

A veteran of 43 years of Army service, Colonel Chambers has served in every rank from private to colonel, with the sole exception of sergeant. In 1917, Colonel Chambers went to France on the SS Baltic with General Pershing. In France, he was Headquarters Quartermaster of the GHQ of the AEF in Paris and later in Chaumont. When the Service of Supply was organized, he was appointed Assistant to the Chief Quartermaster at Tours. For his World War service, Colonel Chambers was awarded the Purple Heart and the Etoile d'Honneur of the French Legion of Honor.

Following completion of the third class in Preventive Maintenance at the Holabird Quartermaster Motor Base, Baltimore, Md., on 14 March, a fourth class was begun this week, which will be followed by the last class which will begin instruction on 6 April. Those who completed instruction late last week are: Maj. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, 82nd Div., Camp Claiborne, La.; Lt. Col. C. D. Daniel, FA, 305th Field Artillery, Ft. Jackson, S. C.; Maj. Gen. R. L. Elsheimer, 77th Div., Ft. Jackson, S. C.; 1st Lt. Lewis M. Gable, (Aide), Inf., 82nd Div., Camp Claiborne, La.; Brig. Gen. John E. Lewis, 90th Div., Camp Barkeley, Tex.; Brig. Gen. John E. McMahon, 77th Div., Ft. Jackson, S. C.; 1st Lt. William W. Prout, (Aide), Cav., 90th Inf. Div., Camp Barkeley, Tex.; Brig. Gen. M. B. Ridgway, 82nd Div., Camp Claiborne, La.; Brig. Gen. Chas. W. Ryder, 90th Div., Camp Barkeley, Tex.; Lt. Col. Mark E. Smith, Jr., GSC, Hq. 90th Div., Camp Barkeley, Tex.; Brig. Gen. J. M. Swing, Hq. 82nd Div., Art Camp Claiborne, La.; Maj. Gen. Henry J. Terrell, 90th Div., Camp Barkeley, Tex.; Lt. Col. Truman C. Thorson, GSC, 82nd Div., Camp Claiborne, La.; 1st Lt. Francis A. Wendell (Aide), FA, 90th Div., Camp Barkeley, Tex.; Brig. Gen. R. B. Woodruff, Inf., Hq. 77th Div., Ft. Jackson, S. C.

Army Ration—Six platoons of troops at Ft. Benning, Ga., selected without regard to their qualifications and representing a cross-section of the Army, late last month completed a four-day field test which has demonstrated conclusively that the Army Type "K" Ration is a superior emergency field ration which can be subjected to all types of field and weather conditions and yet satisfy soldiers with nutritive and appetitive qualities.

Under the control and supervision of a Board of Infantry Officers, three physiological scientific advisors, several infantry medical officers, two parachute troop medical officers, and a staff of clerks and typists, each of the six platoons was given a different type of Army ration now in use. Results of the tests have clearly demon-

strated that the "K" type, developed at the Chicago Quartermaster Depot's Subsistence Laboratory headed by Col. Rohland A. Isker, is superior to any of the other types now in Army use.

The Infantry Board was represented by Col. Timothy J. Pedley, Jr., project officer; Lt. Col. Edward A. Chazal, test officer, plus their officer associates; while the technical experts were: Dr. Ancel Keys, special consultant on foods to the Secretary of War, Dr. Olof Mickelson, biochemist, and Dr. Austin Henschel, physiologist, all of whom are from the University of Minnesota. From the Chicago Subsistence Laboratory were Colonel Isker and his liaison, Capt. W. W. Gildersleeve, while Col. Paul E. Howe, SC, represented the Surgeon General of the Army during the ration tests.

During the four-day test the troops were permitted to eat only those foods served in the mess or given to them in concentrated form. Nothing else. All men carried full combat equipment and during the course of the test marched from 10 to 15 miles a day, executing definite field problems.

At the conclusion of the test, it was discovered that the platoon that subsisted through the experiment on "K" rations did not show any impairment in physical or mental condition; in fact, many of them were in much better spirits and temper. Sugar tolerance tests further revealed that many men on the "K" Rations were in a more satisfactory state than men who subsisted on the other types of rations, including the regular garrison ration.

Just what then are the components of the "K" rations, whose merit was so definitely established in the Ft. Benning tests? A concentrated food, packed in three separate boxes for breakfast, dinner, and supper, the "K" ration contains 3,726 calories. The three packages, impervious to temperature changes, vermin, moisture, and destructive gases, weigh 32.86 ounces, and can withstand a temperature range from more than 135 degrees to 20 degrees at least below Fahrenheit.

The breakfast unit of the ration contains 1 package defense biscuit, package compressed graham biscuit, can veal luncheon meat, package malted milk dextrose tablets, 2 packages soluble coffee, 3 tablets of sugar, and 1 stick of gum. The dinner unit is the same except that a can of pork luncheon meat is substituted for the veal luncheon meat, and a tube of concentrated bouillon for the coffee packages. The supper unit has the following elements: 1 package defense biscuit, package compressed graham biscuit, can cavelat sausage, two-ounce bar of ration "D," 3 tablets of sugar, 1 package of lemon juice powder, and a stick of chewing gum.

It is to be recalled that the "K" ration was originally intended for use of parachute troops alone. As its development progressed, Infantry officers became keenly interested in its possibilities for use by troops engaged in combat who are unable to obtain food from established field kitchens, or who are unable to camp and prepare meals.

Marine Corps—The Marine Corps has expanded its junior-officer training program to include married men and has raised the maximum age limit for applicants, Marine Corps Headquarters announced this week. The announcement referred to the Candidates Class at Quantico, Va., where a large number of college graduates are being trained for commissions.

Heretofore, applicants have had to be single; and age requirements have specified that each candidate be between 20 and 25 years old at the time of commissioning. Now, however, married men may be accepted for the candidates class, provided they fulfill other qualifications. And, as to age, men may be accepted who are over 20 and under 28 at the time of enlistment. Applications are also being received again from men who have already graduated from college, it was announced.

Bureau of Ships—Three Naval vessels, a destroyer, a patrol boat and a mine sweeper were launched last Saturday from Maine shipyards.

The destroyer USS O'Bannon slid into the Kennebec River from the ways at the Bath Iron Works Corporation. At the Rice Brothers Corporation, in East Boothbay, the motor mine sweeper YMS12 and the Patrol boat PC303 slipped into the water. Only a few invited guests were present at the three launchings.

Mrs. E. F. Kennedy, of Washington, D. C., sponsored the destroyer O'Bannon. Mrs. Doris Rice sponsored the mine sweeper and Miss Caroline Rice, granddaughter of the president of Rice Corporation, the patrol boat.

Chemical Warfare Service—Col. W. A. Johnston, CWS, formerly Director of the Civilian Defense School at Stanford University, will assume duties as Director of a new Civilian Defense School which will be inaugurated on Monday, 23 March at Amherst College, Mass., Maj. Albert C. Billeke, CWS, will succeed Colonel Johnston as Director of the school at Stanford.

Meanwhile, Col. George J. B. Fisher, CWS, head of the Civil Defense Division, Office, Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, left for the South this week to complete arrangements for another Civilian Defense School expected to begin instruction sometime in May. Capt. John Dick, CWS, Civil Defense Division, had previously made preliminary arrangements for the newest of the civilian schools.

Corps of Engineers—Effective 1 April, the Baltimore, Md., and the Washington, D. C. Engineer Districts of the North Atlantic Division, and the Norfolk, Va. Engineer District of the South Atlantic Division, are withdrawn from their respective divisions and assigned to a new division to be known as the "Middle Atlantic Division," with headquarters at Baltimore, Md.

The Construction Advisory Committee and the Contract Negotiation Board have been abolished, and in their place has been created a Construction Contract Board, composed of Lt. Col. W. M. McKee, CE, chairman, and Mr. F. S. Harvey, Mr. A. J. Hammon, Mr. H. W. Loving, and Mr. R. H. Tatlow, III, members.

Lt. Col. Cornelius Bear, CE, and Lt. Col. Howard V. Canan, CE, have been assigned to duty in the Troops Division, Office, Chief of Engineers, and Lt. Col. Sherwood B. Smith, CE, has been assigned to the Construction Division. Meanwhile, Lt. Col. Robert A. Sharer, CE, has been assigned as District Engineer, Wilmington District.

Provost Marshal General—Establishment of a School of Military Government at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., under the supervision of Maj. Gen. Allen W. Gullion, Provost Marshal General, and the appointment of Brig. Gen. Cornelius W. Wickersham as Commandant of the new school, were announced by the War Department late last week.

The school will train officers for future detail in connection with military government and liaison. Instruction will be given in the international law of military govern-

ment and the American regulations, the general principles of State and municipal government, police power, public business, communications, economic problems and American experiences in military government and politico-military backgrounds.

A graduate of Harvard College and Law School, and son of former Attorney General George W. Wickersham, General Wickersham assumes his new post as commandant of the school after service as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, of the First Army, Governors Island, N. Y. For his World War Service, General Wickersham was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and the French Legion of Honor. Following the World War, he served as Chief of Staff of the 77th Division Organized Reserve and later commanded the 153rd Brigade of that Division while on a Reserve status.

Special Services Branch—Disclosure was made by the War Department this week of a plan whereby military personnel on foreign duty and at base commands not supplied with the standard 35-mm services will shortly be seeing the latest motion pictures reduced from the standard size to 16-mm film by the motion picture industry at its own expense and supplied to the War Department without cost.

Provision for the entertainment of America's armed and auxiliary forces abroad was offered to Brig. Gen. Frederick H. Osborn, Chief of the Special Services Branch, by the War Activities Committee of the Motion Picture Industry, which will make a total of 1,276 prints of important Hollywood features this year. Delivery of some of these 16-mm prints has already begun, the War Department said.

At the same time, all national motion picture distributors have agreed that prints of features rented for showing at Army posts in the United States will be made available within 30 days of the national release date, thus insuring that soldiers see the new pictures as soon as civilians do, and in many cases sooner.

Coast Artillery Corps—The removal of two sections of the Coast Artillery School—the anti-aircraft section of the Officers' School and the anti-aircraft section of the Enlisted Men's Specialist School—from Ft. Monroe, Va., to Camp Davis, N. C., will be carried out within the near future, officers at Camp Davis have announced. This move, it was said, will add approximately 2,000 men to the school personnel at Camp Davis, and will include instructors, students and housekeeping units.

Surveys looking to the removal of the schools to Camp Davis have been made and are now in the hands of Brig. Gen. Lawrence Weeks, of Ft. Monroe. General Weeks has been conferring with Maj. Gen. Frederic H. Smith, Camp Davis commander, and other officers at the post and has now returned to Ft. Monroe to complete arrangements for the transfer. General Weeks, it was announced, will be in charge of the two schools as well as the Officers' Candidate School which was re-established at Camp Davis early this month.

The Officers' School, it was said, will have a peak student body load of 525 officers and the Enlisted Men's section will have approximately 555 students. The purpose of the Officers' School will be to refresh commissioned personnel who have not been on active duty and recent graduates of West Point and the Reserve Officers' Training corps in the maintenance and operation of anti-aircraft guns. The Enlisted Men's School will be devoted to training non-commissioned officers in electrical, communications and motor transport duties in connection with the handling of anti-aircraft guns.

Transfer of the schools will increase the number of Coast Artillery instructional elements at Camp Davis to three as the Coast Artillery Officers' Candidate school was re-opened on 2 March following its transfer from Ft. Monroe. Approximately 500 enlisted men are enrolled in the course and an additional 2,500 will be added within the next few weeks to bring the unit to full student strength.

Naval Communications—Endeavoring to eliminate the unnecessary communication and its accompanying danger to ships at sea, the Navy is assuming the authority to regulate the operation of commercial coastal radio stations and marine relay units which are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. Under Navy regulations use, control, supervision, inspection, and closure of radio stations fall under the cognizance of commanders of Sea Frontier and commandants of naval districts who are to coordinate and enforce all necessary instructions issued by the Navy Department and themselves. The commandant of the Ninth Naval District is specifically authorized to issue instructions governing the coastal and marine relay stations on the Great Lakes.

Subject to exemptions granted by the Chief of Naval Operations, all coastal and marine relay stations, under United States jurisdiction, are required by regulation to refrain from communicating with vessels and aircraft. The scope of permissible transmission, outlined as exempted by the Chief of Naval Operations, included radiotelegraph and radiotelephone communications devoted to distress signals, navigation and necessary ships' business of vessels operating in the inland waters.

Communication with commercial vessels outside inland waters is limited to radiotelegraph messages involving urgent and necessary ships' business, radiotelephone messages if specifically authorized, distress signals, and transmission of press material. For such communication the "broadcast" method is prescribed, and the "call and answer" form of transmission is prohibited. Although the instructions do not apply to government messages, the "broadcast" method only is to be used unless otherwise specifically authorized or directed by naval authority. No licensee of a coastal or marine relay radio station may increase, reduce, or alter his station without serving notice of intent on the Chief of Naval Operations.

Chaplains—Announcement was made this week of the appointment of Ch. (Lt. Col.) Samuel Johnson Miller as First Army Chaplain, with headquarters at Governors Island, N. Y., from which point he will direct activities of approximately 250 chaplains.

Chaplain Miller, a Methodist clergyman, has been a chaplain since the World War. He was most recently the Second Army Chaplain, having been succeeded in this position by Ch. (Col.) Milton O. Beebe.

Dental Corps—His nomination confirmed by the Senate this week, Brig. Gen. Robert H. Mills is expected to arrive in Washington late this month to assume duties as Assistant Surgeon General in charge of the Dental Service. He succeeds Brig. Gen. Leigh C. Fairbank, who retired on 28 Feb., nine days before his term of office would have expired.

Finance Department—Recent additions to the Defense Bond Division in the Office of Finance are Maj. Luther D. Hall FD, and Capt. Milton L. Dennis, FD. Other officers newly assigned to duty in the Office of the Chief are 1st Lt. Edward R. Hanes, Examining Division, 1st Lt. John D. Motz, Fiscal Control Division, and 2nd Lt. Lawrence J. Powers, Accounting Division.

On the Conduct of the War

Commenting on the amateur strategists, commentators and columnists who feel they are qualified to run the war, President Roosevelt at his press conference on 17 March harked back to a speech made in 1938 B. C. by Lucius Aemilius, Roman Consul charged with conducting the war with the Macedonians.

Referring to the account in Livy (Chap. 22, Bk. 44), the President read with his own interpolations, as follows:

"In all public places where people congregate, and actually (would you believe it) in private parties (doesn't that sound just like Washington) there are men (today you could add women, the President said) who know who are leading the armies into Macedonia, where their camps ought to be placed, what strategical positions ought to be occupied, when and by what pass Macedonia ought to be entered, where the magazines are formed, by what mode of land and sea (today we might add air, the President interpolated) transport supplies are to be conveyed, when actions are to be fought and when it is better to remain inactive. And they not only lay down what ought to be done, but when anything is done contrary to their opinion they arraign the consul as though he were impeached before the Assembly."

"This greatly interferes with the successful prosecution of a war, for it is not everybody who can show firmness and resolution in the teeth of hostile criticism as Fabius did; he preferred to have his authority weakened by the ignorance and caprice of the people rather than gain popularity by disservice to the State."

"I am not one of those who think that Generals are not to be advised; on the contrary, the man who always acts on his own initiative shows, in my judgment, more arrogance than wisdom. How then does the case stand? Commanders ought first of all to get the advice of thoughtful and far-seeing men who have special experience of military affairs; then from those who are taking part in the operations, who know the country and recognize a favorable opportunity when it comes, who, like comrades on a voyage, share the same dangers."

"If then, there is any man who, in the interests of the commonwealth, feels confident that he can give me good advice in the war which I am to conduct, let him not refuse to help his country, but go with me to Macedonia. I will supply him with a ship, a horse, a tent, and with his travelling expenses as well. If any one thinks this is too much trouble, let him not try to act as a sea pilot whilst he is on land (Is that a classic? the President asked). The city itself affords plenty of subjects for conversation, let him confine his loquacity to these; he may rest assured that the discussions in our councils of war will satisfy us."

New Communications

Radio communication between the United States and the Dutch East Indies, was re-established 11 March by R.C.A. Communications, Inc., with the opening of a direct radio telegraph circuit between San Francisco and Medan, capital of Sumatra. Communication with the East Indies had been broken off since 7 March, when Batavia fell to the Japanese invaders.

R.C.A. also announced the opening of a direct radiotelegraph circuit between San Francisco and Noumea, Island of New Caledonia, Free French outpost in the Southwestern Pacific.

Admiral Hart Radio Address

Admiral Thomas C. Hart, former commander of the Allied naval forces in the Far East, this week described the warship-versus-airplane controversy as "just plain silly" and asserted that both planes and ships are needed and that the naval air arms must be "continuously trained together."

Admiral Hart, speaking in a radio address said that he had no knowledge on the naval battle in the Java Sea which saw the virtual annihilation of the small Allied fleet defending Java other than what was in the Navy communiqué, but he added:

"I can only assume that the Allied cruisers and destroyers struck with all their power while attempting to break up the invasion of Java. The British and Dutch lost heavily. Our losses were less but are serious and today I find myself sharing the grief of some mothers and wives of my former subordinates. Some of the missing are now prisoners of war but others have made the supreme sacrifice."

Bluntly taking issue with those who demand a separate air force Admiral Hart declared that naval and air personnel must be trained together so that they "may understand each other's problems and speak each other's language."

"This war which we have to win is an amphibious war and technically that is the most difficult kind of war, requiring all arms," he said. "Most specifically does it call for ships and planes. Parenthetically, I must point out that any warship-versus-plane controversy is just plain silly."

As for the naval campaign in the western Pacific, Admiral Hart said that the Japanese surprise attacks were boldly conceived and well executed.

"Those surprise attacks, carefully prepared and accurately timed, gave them a tremendous initial advantage," he said. "Furthermore, their execution was of a very high quality; it featured the employment of aircraft to excellent advantage, and the planes were largely or wholly those of the Japanese Naval Air Service. Many of them land planes operated from airfields.

"In consequence of all that, the Japanese have won the first campaign of the war in the Far East and have pushed back the rather small forces which we had in that theatre. This war may be of long duration, and it may involve several campaigns. The last one, at least, we shall win."

Admiral Hart added that Japanese losses thus far in the war were "considerable but are probably replaceable."

"The Japanese are a warlike race," he said. "They are disciplined, experienced and attuned to war from the top all the way to the bottom, and there is a large reservoir of warriors."

"As for their losses in material and equipment, my own interest, of course, lies in their aircraft and in their ships—particularly ships," he continued. "A good number of these ships of all classes are no longer plowing the seas. We don't know just how many, for it is not possible ac-

curately to evaluate the effects of the attack by all the various Allied organizations which have been fighting in that theater. Their standards, their ways and their criteria were greatly at variance."

Regarding the home front, Admiral Hart urged the public to keep its attention focused on "the front line" and curtail its consumption of the nation's resources.

"The war will be decided on the firing lines, by tough, fighting men," he said. "In the combat area quality counts for much more than does quantity."

Red Cross Auxiliaries

The Vancouver Barracks Auxiliary of the American Red Cross was organized 17 Feb. 1942. The organization includes the wives of officers and non-commissioned officers.

Following is the list of the officers of the Auxiliary:

Division I—Officers' wives.

Chairman—Mrs. Raymond F. Edwards. Vice Chairman—Mrs. Alan E. Gee. Secretary—Mrs. Charles D. Smith.

Chairman of Special Volunteer Services—Mrs. Harry R. McKellar.

Sewing Supervisor—Mrs. Paul W. Gibson.

Assistant Sewing Supervisors—Mrs. Wm. Day, Mrs. C. S. Campbell, and Mrs. W. C. Sims.

First Aid Instructor—Mrs. Duane Gleghorn. Home Nursing Instructor—Mrs. William Deonier.

Supervisor of Nutrition Classes—Mrs. Leslie L. Nunn. Knitting Supervisor—Mrs. Irvin C. Munger.

Division II—Non-Commissioned Officers' wives.

Vice Chairman—Mrs. F. F. Mears and Mrs. E. L. Ortez.

Secretary—Mrs. G. R. Dugan.

Assistant Sewing Supervisor—Mrs. W. F. Tapscott.

Navy Temporary Promotion

Seventy-three Lieutenants (junior grade), U. S. Naval Reserve, have been temporarily appointed by the President to the next higher grade, the Navy Department announced today. They will rank from 29 Dec. 1941.

Following is a list of the officers promoted:

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|----------------------|---------------------|
| Boyd A. Bankert | Albert A. McCurdy |
| Paul P. Barrick | John A. McFadden |
| Henry S. Blake | Floyd F. Miller |
| Eugene Bollay | Owen Dew. Murphy |
| Albert B. Cahn | Oscar L. Odale |
| William J. Carr | Samuel L. Ogden |
| Virgil S. Deltrick | Glenn W. Okerson |
| Robert Feddern | Lloyd B. Osborne |
| Herbert C. Ferguson | Charles N. Paxton |
| Charles H. Franklin | Eden T. Preston |
| Ralph S. Garrison | R. H. Proctor, Jr. |
| James S. Hall | Gardner D. Randall |
| William H. Hallock | Harold H. Randell |
| H. W. Harrison, Jr. | James J. Richardson |
| Charles R. Hartnett | William H. Rogers |
| D. E. Hendricks, Jr. | Elmer L. Seaborn |
| Harold H. Hirsch | Sam L. Silber |
| Pliny G. Holt | James L. Skinner |
| C. V. Horrigan | James G. Slinay |
| John R. Hoyt | Allan W. Smith |
| Ralph R. Huntington | Chester P. Smith |
| John C. Hutchinson | Earle S. Spangler |
| Mark A. Jensen | William R. Staggs |
| Charles R. Johnson | John R. Stewart |
| Carl E. Jones | James H. Sudeth |
| Leon B. Jones | Frank H. Tammany |
| Wayne Jordan | Richard Upon |
| Raymond F. Kallett | Carl H. Vackert |
| Albert F. Kersting | John I. Wagner |
| Norman E. Knapp | John S. Warfel |
| Jay Y. Lichtenwalner | Homer F. Webster |
| Robert H. Lindner | Lewis S. White |
| Alfred L. MacCubbin | Orrin J. Whitney |
| Stephen F. Maire | John F. Wilharm |
| John J. Mansure | Vincent C. Wright |
| John V. McAlpin, Jr. | E. F. Zimmerman |

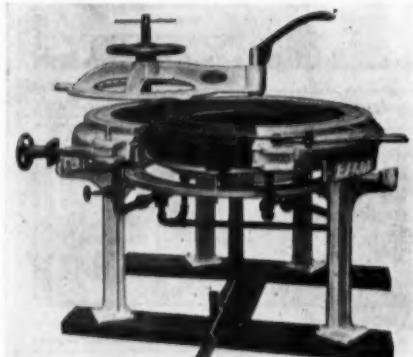
Honor General Glenn

Mrs. Edwin F. Glenn now of Waterville, New York, has just been informed by the Adjutant General that one of the camps under construction in Alaska has been named Camp Glenn in commemoration of General Glenn.

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Pearl Harbor, Wake Heroes Rewarded

Heroism displayed by officers, enlisted men and civilians in the face of the Japanese attacks upon Pearl Harbor and Wake Island was officially rewarded on 14 March by President Roosevelt, Secretary of the Navy Knox and other Navy officials.

Sixty-two medals and 272 letters of commendation were issued in recognition of the courage, devotion to duty, gallant conduct and disregard of personal safety which on every hand characterized the resistance offered enemy forces in their operations against these two Pacific outposts.

The Medal of Honor was awarded by President Roosevelt to 14 members of the Naval service, while Secretary Knox authorized presentation of the Navy Cross to 48, one of whom is to receive the Navy Cross with Gold Star.

Three women—the wife of a Naval officer and two telephone operators—are among those presented letters of commendation by President Roosevelt, Secretary Knox, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, USN, Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Fleet, and commanding officers of various fleet divisions and shore stations.

Fourteen of the medal presentations must be made posthumously since they were earned by officers and men who died fighting their ships, in carrying out self-imposed missions that meant the sacrifice

of their lives that shipmates might live, and in other demonstrations of heroism. Eleven of these won the Medal of Honor, three the Navy Cross.

Medal of Honor

Among those awarded the Medal of Honor posthumously are Rear Adm. Isaac C. Kidd, Capt. Franklin Van Valkenburgh and Capt. Mervyn S. Bennison. Admiral Kidd and Captain Van Valkenburgh died when the former's flagship, the USS Arizona, blew up from magazine explosions and a direct bomb hit on the bridge. Captain Bennison, after being mortally wounded, evidenced apparent concern only in fighting and saving his ship, and strongly protested against being carried from the bridge.

Comdr. Cassin Young, USN, one of the three Medal of Honor recipients who survived the Pearl Harbor attack, was in command of his ship, moored alongside the USS Arizona, when explosions aboard the latter vessel blew him overboard. He swam back, climbed the gangway and with utmost coolness and calmness, despite his stunning experience of having been blown overboard, quickly estimated the situation and maneuvered his ship to a point of safety.

Lt. Comdr. Samuel G. Fuqua, USN, another survivor awarded the Medal of Honor, was knocked down and stunned by magazine explosions in his ship, the USS Arizona. Braving repeated enemy bombing and strafing attacks, he made his way to the quarterdeck and from their directed the fighting of fires in order to check them while wounded and burned were removed. He remained aboard until satisfied that all who could be had been saved and then left the Arizona with the last boatload.

The only other survivor of the Japanese attack to win the Medal of Honor is Machinist D. K. Ross, warrant officer of a Pacific Fleet ship. When his station in the forward dynamo room became almost untenable due to smoke, steam, and heat, he forced his men to leave that station and performed all duties himself until blinded and unconscious. Twice he was rescued and resuscitated, and twice he returned to his station. On 8 Dec., on his own initiative, he established a boat repair station, reclaimed and repaired abandoned boats, organized boat crews and made available many needed boats which otherwise would have been lost.

Navy Cross with Gold Star

The recipient of the Navy Cross with Gold Star—an award equivalent to two Navy Crosses—is Lt. Clarence E. Dickinson, Jr., USN. Returning from a scouting mission in a Navy plane during the Pearl Harbor raid, he was attacked by a superior number of enemy aircraft. His gunner was killed and the plane set on fire.

Lt. Dickinson engaged the enemy, however, until his plane was knocked out of control. He parachuted, made his way to the Naval Air Station, reported to his Commanding Officer without informing the latter that he had just been shot down, immediately manned another plane and departed on a 175-mile search flight.

On 10 Dec. Lt. Dickinson, searching for an enemy submarine reported nearby, sighted a submarine on the surface, dove through a hall of anti-aircraft fire to attack the vessel and dropped a bomb. The submarine went down in a manner that indicated it had been damaged, or possibly destroyed. There was no evidence of a dive, such as a propeller wake, while a large bubble of oil and air came to the surface.

Navy Crosses

Navy Crosses were awarded to Comdr. Winfield S. Cunningham, USN, and Maj. James P. S. Devereux, U.S. Marine Corps, who participated in the gallant defense of Wake Island. The Board of Awards, which submitted the recommendations from which recipients of medals and letters were selected, pointed out that complete, official facts regarding the stand at Wake are not known, but that on the basis of available information Commander Cunningham and Major Devereux deserve Navy Crosses.

"This action," the board stated, "will not jeopardize further consideration of these officers or others involved in the defense of Wake Island when the official facts are received in the Department."

Letter of Commendation

Alice Beckley Spencer, telephone supervisor at Naval Air Station, Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii, received the only letter of commendation signed by President Roosevelt. The President further announced that when a medal, junior to the Distinguished Service Medal, becomes available for award to civilians, such a medal will be awarded to her.

The telephone supervisor was cited for "distinguished devotion to duty, extraordinary courage, most efficient action, and utter disregard of her personal safety." She relieved an enlisted man at the Naval Air Station switchboard so that he could take his battle station and remained at the switchboard throughout the entire day of the Japanese attack and the ensuing night. The building in which the switchboard is located was subjected to enemy fire on several occasions.

Secretary Knox issued a letter of commendation to L. M. Jahnson, Chief Boatswain's Mate, USN, and specified further that when a combat medal for heroism, junior to the Navy Cross, becomes available, such medal be awarded Jahnson.

Jahnson, commanding officer of a barge, placed it alongside a ship that had been bombed and assisted greatly in getting the fire on the ship under control, despite the danger from exploding shells and the fact that the bow of his barge was enveloped in flames and dense smoke. This mission completed, he moved the barge to the side of another ship and assisted in fighting a fire there.

Secretary Knox also issued a letter of commendation to Henry R. Danner, civilian machinist, and directed that he be presented with a medal similar to that President Roosevelt proposes to give Alice Beckley Spencer when such a medal becomes available.

Danner, working in a drydock at Pearl Harbor, noted a shortage of men in the gun crews of a nearby ship. He went aboard, joined a gun crew, and assisted in the ammunition supply. Later, while helping move a ship from a drydock, a piece of material fell on one foot and injured three toes. Despite this injury, he completed his task and continued to work for five days until, due to the pain of his injury, he could no longer walk.

Among those receiving the letters of commendation issued by Admiral Nimitz are Lt. Comdr. W. D. Chandler, CEC, USN, and his wife, Mrs. Maria E. Chandler. Occupying quarters in close proximity to ships' berths in the harbor, they established a field hospital in their home with the aid of one hospital corpsman and for approximately two

hours the three received and gave first aid treatment to about 100 men, many of whom were severely shocked or had received burns and serious injuries.

Verva N. Jones, chief telephone operator at the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard, was issued a letter of commendation by Rear Adm. C. C. Bloch, Commandant of the Navy Yard, for "distinguished devotion to duty and extraordinary courage and disregard of her own safety" in remaining at her post continuously for 24 hours, including the period of the Japanese attack, and performing her duties "in an outstanding manner."

In addition to the letters of President Roosevelt, Secretary Knox and Admiral Nimitz, the Navy Yard Commandant and Commanding Officers of various Pacific Fleet divisions will issue letters of commendation to many men in their commands who performed distinguished service. These were authorized by Secretary Knox.

As a further reward, a number of enlisted men are to be advanced one grade in rating.

Many civilian employees at the various Naval establishments are to receive letters of commendation from the Commanding Officers of those activities in recognition of the services they performed in fighting fires, maintaining supply lines, caring for the injured, and carrying out other tasks.

Ens. Taylor Receives Navy Cross

The following citation was read to Ens. Taylor by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox on 16 March:

"The President of the United States takes pleasure in presenting the Navy Cross to Ensign Thomas H. Taylor, USN, for service as set forth in the following citation:

"For distinguished service in line of his profession, extraordinary courage and disregard of his own condition during the attack on the Fleet in Pearl Harbor, Territory of Hawaii, by Japanese forces on 7 Dec. 1941. Having assumed control of the port anti-aircraft battery of the USS Nevada, he continued to direct efficiently that battery throughout the attack, although wounded by shell fragments, burned, and deafened due to broken eardrums. His presence of mind in playing hose on the ready ammunition boxes that were becoming very hot, due to the proximity of fires, prevented casualties and heavy damage to the battery."

For the President,
Secretary of the Navy."

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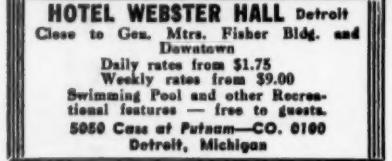
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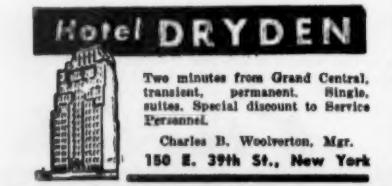
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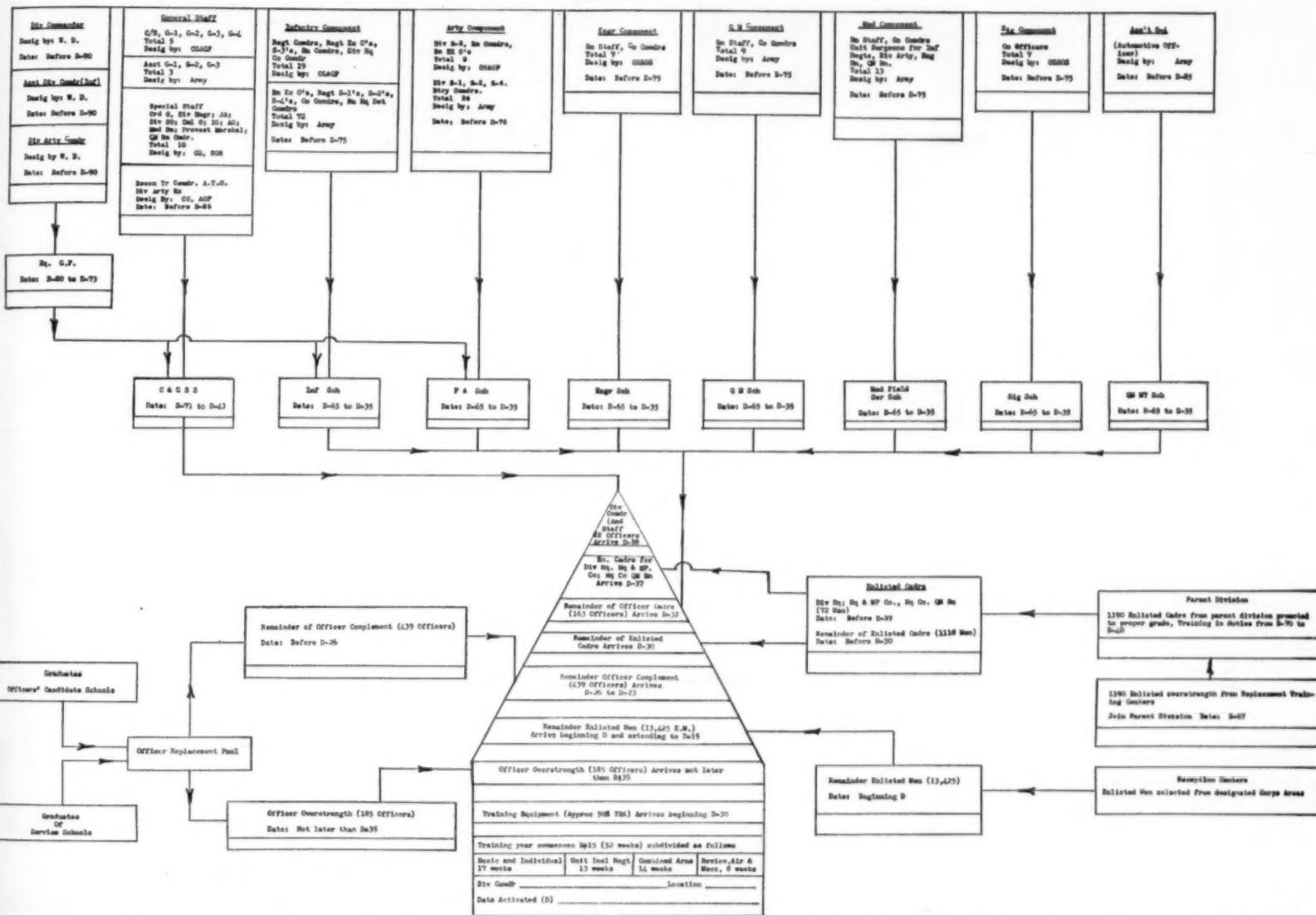
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 26 designated by Commanding General, Services of Supply.
 122 designated by Armies and Army Corps.



The formation of an Infantry triangular division was explained by Brig. Gen. Mark W. Clark, Chief of Staff of the Army Ground Forces this week. Commissioned officers and cadres from veteran organizations are the framework for the division, and officers and cadres are sent to the division's headquarters as much as three months before the activation is begun. The chart above is a reproduction of one similar to that used by General Clark in illustrating his talk. The code letters in the chart (D-90, or D-58, D-21, etc.) indicate the number of days before the activation date that each unit of the division is formed. Code letters marked D+15 or D+21, etc., represent the number of days after the activation at which those designated units or sections become a part of the new division.

Merchant Ship Losses of United Nations since Dec. 7

| | For. | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|--|
| | U. S. | Norway | Ally | Pan. | Latvia | Sweden | Brazil | Britain | Total | |
| Motorship | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | |
| Tankers | 21 | 2 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 27 | |
| Freighter | 11 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | 18 | |
| Passenger | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | |
| One Carrier | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | |
| Passenger-Freighter | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | |
| TOTALS | 35 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 52 | |

In addition to above unofficial tabulation, one Chilean freighter and one Uruguayan vessel were reported lost this week and the "possible" loss of another large United States tanker was announced.



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MRS. Henry L. Stimson, wife of the Secretary of War, and Mrs. Frank Knox, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, were among the women of the Cabinet circle, whom Mrs. Roosevelt entertained at luncheon on Tuesday.

The previous day Mrs. Roosevelt went to Annapolis to have luncheon with Mrs. John R. Beardall, wife of the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and to afterwards address the members of the Naval Academy Women's Club.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Knox are giving a series of informal dinner parties and she is being hostess also at some informal luncheons.

Mrs. Knox entertained at a luncheon of twenty, Wednesday, at which were present Mrs. Wallace, wife of the Vice President; Mrs. Harold Stark, wife of Admiral Stark, and Mrs. Ernest J. King, wife of Admiral King.

Tomorrow the Secretary and Mrs. Knox will entertain a small group of old friends on his yacht, The Sequoia, members of the Fourth Estate, including Mr. Raymond Gram Swing, his daughter, Sally, a student at Smith College; also Mr. and Mrs. Paul Leach, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Morner, and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Leahy.

The Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Robert P. Patterson attended the luncheon and dinner at the Mayflower last night, under the auspices of the Institute of Women's Professional Relations group, headed by Mrs. Jouett Shouse. Secretary Patterson made an address.

Mrs. Patterson was present at the luncheon of the National Women's Democratic Club, Monday when it was announced that the club had fulfilled its promise to pay off the five thousand dollars for the canteen at the Soldiers, Sailors and Marines Club and had raised an additional two thousand for a furnace in the annex, and a fund for blankets. Mrs. Ralph Bard, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy was also present, but Mrs. George C. Marshall, wife of the Chief

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS



MRS. RICHARD WILLIS FRENCH

who before her recent marriage to Mr. French at Ft. Custer, Mich., was Miss Helen Barbara Robinson, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Henry W. Robinson.

of Staff, could not be there, as she was in New York on an equally pleasant mission, namely, that of receiving the good news of the raising of a fund for the Army Relief. And she was the recipient also of a huge bouquet of the new General MacArthur sweet peas, named in honor of the hero of Bataan.

Maj. Gen. Louis McCarthy Little, until recently Commanding General at Quantico, has with Mrs. Little, returned to Washington and they are getting settled in their quaint old-fashioned house in Georgetown, where every Sunday afternoon lately they have been informally "at-home" to their friends that the latter may view the portrait of General Little painted by Bjarum Egeli.

General and Mrs. Little may drive down to Charlottesville, Va., today for a weekend with Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Woodward who have recently acquired a place down there. They were dinner guests Tuesday evening of Maj. and Mrs. Henry Leonard in Georgetown, the Major having recently returned from his ranch in Colorado. They were also among the guests Monday at the cocktail party given by Col. and Mrs. Raymond Lee, who entertained in compliment to dignitaries of the Pan-American Union. Colonel Lee is in charge of Army Intelligence, succeeding Gen. Sherman Miles.

Mrs. Little, who was Miss Elsie Cobb, has taken an active part in Service affairs and was with General Little instrumental in acquiring many and varied improvements at Quantico. They have, by the way, turned over their station-wagon to be converted into an ambulance, as have many others. At present there are fifteen station wagons out on courses throughout the country, each "manned" by two first aid girl recruits, demonstrating what can be done with them in case of need.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. William Bryden have left Fort Myer, Monday, for the General's new command at Atlanta, Ga. They were preceded by their daughter, Mrs. Schoephoester, widow of Capt. Melvin W. Schoephoester, and her four-month-old son, who will make their home with General and Mrs. Bryden.

The baby was christened at the post chapel at Fort Myer before they left. Chaplain R. A. Fraser officiating and God-parents by proxy were Capt. and Mrs. Downe Ingram of New Orleans. The baby was named William Bryden, for his grandfather.

(Continued on Next Page)

Weddings and Engagements

THE Post Chapel at Ft. Monroe, Va., was the scene of a military wedding Saturday, 14 March at 4:30 when Helen Marie Fuller, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Arthur L. Fuller, Ft. Hayes, Ohio, became the bride of Lt. Thomas Furman Spencer, son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. F. G. Spencer, Columbus, Ohio. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Carter H. Harrisson, of St. Johns Episcopal Church, Hampton, Va.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of white satin with bouffant net skirt, sweetheart neckline, and bracelet length sleeves, and a finger-tip veil of illusion. She carried an ivory prayer book which her mother carried for her wedding. The prayer book was ornamented by a white orchid. Her only attendant was Miss Beatrice Adams, of Columbus, Ohio.

Colonel Spencer served as his son's best man. The ushers were Maj. A. L. Fuller, Jr., CAC, Ft. Monroe, Maj. K. C. Smith, CAC, Ft. Monroe, Lt. P. D. Scamell, OD, Mississippi Ordnance Plant, Lt. B. Wobbeling, CE, Lt. F. M. Cook, CE, and Lt. R. F. Baker, CE, all of Langley Field; and Lt. J. J. Dunham, CAC, Ft. Eustis, Va.

Colonel and Mrs. Fuller were hosts at a reception immediately following the ceremony at the Casemate Club.

Out of town guests for the wedding were Lt. Col. and Mrs. Spencer, Columbus, Ohio, parents of the bridegroom, Miss Helen M. Spencer, from Swarthmore College, Pa., Lt. Col. and Mrs. M. A. Hatch, Camp Pendleton, Va., Maj. and Mrs. A. H. Bender, Wilmington, N. C. and Mrs. W. H. G. Fuller, Columbus, Georgia.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Spencer will be at home in Hampton, Va., where Lieutenant Spencer is stationed at Langley Field.

tiered wedding cake with her father's sword.

Among the guests were the bride's uncles in the Service, Lt. Comdr. Oscar D. Yarborough of Washington, D. C., and Lt. Charles W. Baird of Curtis Bay Arsenal, Md., with Mrs. Baird, Brig. Gen. Cortlandt Parker, commander of the 5th Division, and Mrs. Parker, and Col. Charles W. Yuill, commander of the 11th Infantry, and Mrs. Yuill. Those from out of town were Mrs. William Cunningham of Bronxville, N. Y., who is Mr. French's sister; Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Waughman of Birmingham, N. C. and Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Brewer of Cleveland, O., uncles and aunts of the bride; Mr. and Mrs. E. L. French of Detroit, uncle and aunt of the bridegroom.

They went to Lake Louise on a honeymoon.

The bride is a graduate of Cheyenne high school in Cheyenne, Wyo., and attended Stephens college in Columbia, Mo.

Mr. French attended the Battle Creek schools and the University of Arizona. He is a member of the Battle Creek Country club and Saddle and Hunt Clubs.

Miss Barbara Ann King, daughter of Mrs. Clarence Lee King was married at the Sam Houston Chapel, at San Antonio, 6 March, to Lt. Frank Holroyd Linnell, son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Frank E. Linnell, Chaplain J. F. Gaertner officiating at eight o'clock.

During the ceremony Mr. Fred McGowan played the "West Point Alma Mater."

The bride was escorted by Lt. J. B. Bonham, a friend of the family, and her gown was of antique ivory faille taffeta, trimmed around the sweetheart-neck and down the long sleeves with Chantilly lace. Her veil was a mantilla of Chantilly lace draped over illusion which fell to the end of the slight train, and she carried a fan ornamented with gardenias and with shower of stephanotis.

Her maid of honor was Miss Mary Chilton Morrell, other attendants being (Please turn to Page 806)

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A reception followed at the 5th Division Officer's mess. The bride cut her four-

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

805

Posts and Stations

WEST POINT, N. Y.

19 March 1942

On Saturday, Chaplain John B. Walther officiated at the christening of Major and Mrs. R. H. Booth's baby, Barbara Lee Booth, in the Cadet Chapel. The Godparents were Mrs. Booth's sister, Miss Betty Balston and Mrs. John F. Greco and Lt. Col. Williston Palmer Camp of Chaffee, Ark. Proxie Maj. J. F. Trent and Major Booth's brother, Mr. Harry J. Booth. Proxie, Capt. John F. Greco.

Mrs. W. S. Stone left on Sunday for Long Beach, Calif., to visit her brother-in-law and sister, Lt. and Mrs. Thomas G. Wallace, for six weeks and then she will go to Portland, Ore., to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William O. McCarthy.

Mr. Don Wilson of Ellwood City, Pa., was the week end guest of his brother and sister-in-law, Maj. and Mrs. J. V. G. Wilson over the past week end.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. John L. Chamberlain, Jr., have gone to Washington for the week end. They will be the guests of her sister, Mrs. Frederick Bradley.

Miss Lucy Munro, who has been making a tour of Army camps, will give a Concert here Sunday, 22 March, at the War Department Theatre under the auspices of the Cadet Lecture Committee.

Mrs. Stephen O. Fuqua, Jr., departed last week for Sarasota, Fla., where she will remain for three weeks as the guest of her mother, Mrs. Rowan P. Lemley.

With Maj. and Mrs. A. D. Starbird this week end are his father and sister, General Alfred Starbird and Mrs. James L. Dalton and her daughter, Miss Katherine Dalton of Burlington, Vt.

The Fourth Class will have a Hop, at Culum Hall, at which Cadet A. M. McCoy and Maj. and Mrs. W. H. Hunter will receive.

Col. and Mrs. Troup Miller of Governors' Island, are the guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Maj. and Mrs. F. W. Barnes.

Col. and Mrs. Clare H. Armstrong have gone to Fort Monroe, Va., for a short time.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Edward C. Gillette left the post on Thursday to visit Mrs. George Downing in Wayne, Pa., and from there to go to Washington to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Miner Hostetler in Rockville, Md.

—o—

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

17 March 1942

Mrs. John R. Beardall, wife of the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, Rear Admiral Beardall, entertained at a luncheon yesterday at the Superintendent's Quarters, in honor of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and her two secretaries, Mrs. J. M. Helm and Miss Malvina Thompson. Other guests included, Mrs. Herbert R. O'Connor, wife of Governor O'Connor of Maryland, and the officers and committee chairmen of the Naval Academy Women's Club. Later Mrs. Roosevelt addressed the Club members and their friends, in Mahan Hall.

Professor and Mrs. Robert E. Echols entertained at a farewell party last Tuesday afternoon at their home at Igleshart, for Comdr. and Mrs. Donald S. Evans, who will soon leave Annapolis. Commander Evans has been on duty at the Post Graduate School.

Capt. and Mrs. James A. Logan entertained at dinner Wednesday night at their home on Bowyer Road. Captain Logan is head of the Post Graduate School.

Capt. and Mrs. William A. Fechtler, who have recently returned from Honolulu, are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Smith Hempstone at their home on Porter Road.

Lt. Comdr. Chas. J. Zondorak, aide to Rear Adm. John R. Beardall, will leave Monday for other duty. He will be succeeded by Lt. D. L. Martineau.

Among those from Annapolis attending the party given by Comdr. and Mrs. Charles C. Windsor at their home in Washington on Sunday afternoon were Rear Adm. and Mrs. Robert C. Giffen, Comdr. and Mrs. James M. Doyle, Mrs. Richard Baldwin and Mrs. John Quakenbos.

Mrs. William Church, wife of Lieutenant Church, and their two children are staying with Lieutenant Church's parents, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Albert Church at the Engineering Experiment Station.

Mrs. Leonard B. Austin, wife of Commander Austin, and their son and daughter, Lenore and Edward, have returned from Honolulu, and are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. H. D. Clarke at their quarters on Porter Road.

Mrs. David Roseoe, wife of Lieutenant Roseoe, USN, who has been visiting Mrs. L. M. Martin at Dreamland Landing, is now the guest of Mrs. C. J. James on King George St.

Maj. and Mrs. David K. Claude of Quantico, Va., were weekend guests of Major Claude's mother, Mrs. Gordon H. Claude.

—o—

NORFOLK, VA.

19 March 1942

Announcements of interesting engagements continue to arrive in Norfolk and numerous Navy weddings are scheduled for the early spring. Invitations were issued recently to the marriage of Miss Elizabeth Starke Marlin of this city to Ens. William Coale Worthington, USNR, which will take place 28 March

in St. Andrew's Church.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wesley Barrett have just announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Virginia Marie Barrett to Richard Jerome Scherberger, Jr., son of Comdr. and Mrs. Jerome Frederick Scherberger. The wedding will take place next month.

Another engagement of special interest is that of Miss Phyllis Jean Jopp, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Jopp of Flint, Mich., to Lt. Ethereide Phillips Horn, 3d, USMC, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Horn of Bellevue, Tenn., which will take place in Portsmouth at an early date.

Comdr. and Mrs. Mays Livingston Lewis of Norfolk have just announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Katherine Dimmock Lewis to Lt. (Jg) Benjamin Brown Pickett, USN, son of Mrs. Luedwell Rector Pickett of San Bruno, Calif., and Pocahontas, Ark., and the late Judge Pickett of Pocahontas.

Mrs. W. H. Duplantis, wife of Capt. Duplantis, USMC, accompanied by her son, David Duplantis, and her mother, Mrs. Guy Morrison, is visiting relatives in Des Moines. Captain and Mrs. Duplantis resided in the Navy Yard here the past year.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Algernon S. Joyner and Miss Martha Chisolm entertained Monday evening at the home of Commander and Mrs. Joyner on Upper Brandon Place, in honor of Lt. (Jg) Charles F. Reiley, Jr., USCGR, and Sgt. Thomas Reiley, USA.

Maj. and Mrs. E. J. Dillon were hosts at cocktails and dinner on Saturday evening at their quarters in the Navy Yard, to eight of their friends.

—o—

FT. SAM HOUSTON, TEX.

16 March 1942

At the last meeting of the Army-Civilian Club Luncheon, which was held in the St. Anthony Hotel, Mrs. Walter Krueger, Army President, and wife of Lieutenant General Krueger, commander of the Third Army, presided. The Speaker for the day, was Col. George D. Sears, and his talk on "The Importance of Civilian Backing of the Armed Forces" was most timely and interesting.

Two charming visitors, who are being warmly welcomed to this part of the country are Mrs. T. D. Sloan, widow of Colonel Sloan, FA, and her sister, Mrs. J. E. Chancey, whose husband is in command of all the American troops in the British Isles. They are guests at the St. Anthony Hotel, but being entertained extensively by the Army as well as civilians, for they have both spent many years here.

Miss Virginia Lee Davies, one of the young Army brides-to-be, was the honor guest at a buffet supper, when Mrs. C. J. Hirschfelder and Mrs. Jessie King Jackson, entertained about twenty friends. The serving table was most charming and appropriately decorated, with white carnations in a silver bowl, silver candlesticks with tall white tapers tied in tuft bows of Air Corps colors, gold and blue. A large white cake held a bride and groom, and the ices were in the slipper shape. The mother of the bride, Mrs. Izabell Davies and Mrs. Boleyn Charles assisted. On a sideboard in the dining room, was arranged a perfect miniature wedding party, and small hat favors held fortunes for the young people present. And a surprise for the bride, were favorite recipes of each guest invited.

Another lovely party for Miss Davies, was a kitchen shower and supper given by Miss Ann Charles in her home on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Joseph Choate King is the guest for several weeks of Mrs. David D. Hogan, 120 Albany Street. Colonel King is stationed in Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. King is receiving the sympathy of friends in the loss of her mother, Mrs. J. J. Ryan, widow of Colonel Ryan.

Mrs. J. D. Heysinger was hostess on Wednesday at The Bright Shawl, when she entertained Mesdames J. K. Parsons, J. E. Brousseau, F. R. de Funak, Marshall Williams, Joseph Tanabe, Opal Carter, H. S. Hansell, Deshler Whiting, Irvin Todd, J. A. Hall, Billie Heysinger and Carolyn Wall for luncheon and the Style Show. The table was prettily centered with a long vase of yellow jonquils, purple iris and pink snapdragons which contrasted charmingly with the aqua crystal used.

Another attractive Army luncheon at the Junior League Tea Room, Wednesday, was one given by Mrs. Edward Oliver, who was honoring her house guest, Mrs. Walter Gayle of Charlotte, North Carolina.

Mrs. Edward H. Porter entertained a small group of friends in her home on Monday afternoon, when Miss Virginia Lee Davies was complimented with a tea and handkerchief shower.

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Society News

(Continued from Preceding Page)

which was a house warming at the hosts' new home on Massachusetts Ave.

An afternoon party Sunday was that at which Mrs. George Barnett, widow of General Barnett, First World War Commandant of the Marine Corps, with Mr. Fred Roy asked guests to meet Lt. William Henry Brown, USN, and Mrs. Brown from Pittsburgh.

Mrs. Matthew K. Deichmann and her son, Samuel Mackall have recently returned from Panama and have taken an apartment at 1940 Biltmore Street, this city. Lieutenant Colonel Deichmann is stationed at Albrook Field, Canal Zone.

Mrs. Harry A. Sherry has taken an apartment at the Blackstone, 1831 S. W. Park Street, Portland, Oregon, and will remain there while her husband, Colonel Sherry, CE, is with General MacArthur in the Philippines.

Mrs. George M. Parker, Jr., is living at 2396 S. W. Cedar St., Portland, Oregon, for the duration while Major General Parker, Jr., is in the Philippines.

Among guests registered at the Thayer-West Point Hotel during the week of 8 March, were:

Capt. John C. Stapleton, Camp Croft, S. C.; Capt. H. B. Kirkpatrick, Post; Capt. and Mrs. Mequeles, Ft. Monmouth, N. J.; Mrs. D. H.

(Continued on Next Page)

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Society News

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Collister, Shaker Heights, Ohio (mother of Cadet Collister); Lt. Col. and Mrs. Walter A. Guild, Boston, Mass.; Maj. and Mrs. P. J. Pickens, Little Rock, Ark.; Lt. Col. and Mrs. J. C. Raasen, Washington, D. C.; Lt. Edward D. Finley, Jr., Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; Col. and Mrs. C. B. Mickelwait, Washington, D. C.; Leslie Keyes, Ft. Benning, Ga.; Neal A. Harper, Jr., Philip Harper, Fort Bragg, N. C., and Col. and Mrs. H. L. Ernest, Washington, D. C.

Service arrivals at the Barclay Hotel, New York City, recently, included:

Mrs. Howard Hume, Ft. Bragg, N. C.; Mrs. E. B. Hoag, U. S. Navy; Dr. Robert Abrahamson, U. S. Navy; Lt. and Mrs. L. Pierce, Washington, D. C.; Col. R. E. Dupuy, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. S. A. Gibson, Ft. Bragg, N. C.; Lt. and Mrs. Vincent Carlson, Ft. Belvoir, Va.; Lt. R. Jordan, U. S. Navy; Lt. F. W. Fuller, U. S. Navy; Lt. Col. J. B. Reybold, West Point, N. Y.; Mrs. W. H. Haislip, Governors Island, N. Y.; Gen. and Mrs. Robert C. Davis, New York, N. Y., and Col. H. L. Mack, Del Monte, Calif.

The Army Fencing team with Captain C. F. Leonard of West Point in charge, stayed at The Barclay the night of 14 March after competing against St. John's University in Brooklyn.

Grid Coach to Report

Wallace Wade, head coach of Duke University since 1931, and a captain in the Army during the last war, has been appointed a major in the Field Artillery and will report at Ft. Bragg, N. C., on 28 March.

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Page 804)

the Misses Dorothy Woodruff and Bettie Dunstan.

The best man was Lt. Clifton Field Ball, and groomsmen were all classmates of the bridegroom at West Point—Lts. B. I. Mayo, J. F. McKinley, G. S. Brown, A. F. Muzyk, W. G. Gillis, Jr., and von Schriltz, USA.

A reception was held at the Officers Club of Ft. Sam Houston, and the young couple left for Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo., where Lieutenant Linnell is stationed.

Among the out-of-town guests were Miss Grace M. Linnell, of Macon, Ga., sister of the bridegroom, and Lt. and Mrs. Clinton Fueld Ball of Ellington Field, Texas.

Col. and Mrs. Frederick D. Griffith, Jr., Ft. Bliss, Tex., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Russel Griffith to Mr. Frederick Richards Louis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin H. Louis of Hamilton, Ohio. Miss Griffith is a graduate of the Liggett School, Detroit, and attended Mount Holyoke College. Mr. Louis attended Oberlin College and is a graduate of the University of Cincinnati School of Architecture. Miss Griffith is a member of the Junior League of Louisville.

Sunday weddings grow apace, and last Sunday, 15 March, in Epiphany Church in Washington, D. C., marriage vows were exchanged between Miss Marjorie Fair Williamson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd R. Williamson of Birmingham, Ala.,

and Ens. Duane Henry Du Bois Roller, son of Dr. and Mrs. Duane Roller of New York and Washington.

The hour was twelve-thirty and the clergyman, the rector, Dr. Charles W. Sheerin.

Mr. James F. Williamson, brother of the bride, came on from their summer home, Water Valley, Miss., to give her hand in marriage, and she wore an afternoon gown of misty-pink bengaline with fitted bodice and full circular skirt with over drapery of Chantilly lace, the same shade. Her pill-box hat was bengaline with petal brim of pale lavender, and a shoulder veil of pink illusion. Mauve orchids and pink and white sweet peas formed her bouquet.

Mrs. Charles Moss of Alexandria was matron of honor and the best man was Ens. Robert Stollberg of Washington.

Ens. Roller prepared at Culver Military Academy and received his B.A. degree from Columbia University.

The Chaplain of the House of Representatives, Rev. Dr. James Sherer Montgomery united in marriage, Saturday 14 March, Miss Hilda Galliher and Cadet Lawrence Wolfe Buffington, AC, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Raymond Buffington of Baltimore.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Galliher of Washington and the wedding took place at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. F. C. Schneider, and Mr. Schneider, Mrs. Schneider acting as matron of honor, and Mr. John Raymond Buffington, Jr., best man.

In a garden setting of Dogwood blossoms and Spring flowers, Miss Marjorie Sloane Handy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Waite Handy of New York, was married Saturday, 14 March, to Ens. Dudley Foulke Cates, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Cates, also of New York, the wedding taking place at the Brick Presbyterian Church, Rev. Lowell Russell Ditzel officiating.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride was gowned in ivory-toned duchess satin made with long basque bodice, and full skirt terminating in a long train. From a small crown of lace, fell her veil of tulle ornamented with a panel of Italian lace, which had belonged to the mother of the bridegroom, and she carried a sheaf of calla lilies.

Miss Judith Parker Handy was her sisters maid of honor, and other attendants were Mrs. Darwin L. Gillett 3rd, Miss Gwendolyn F. Cates, a sister; also the Misses Marion Parker, Pauline T. Kingsland and Pauline B. Herrick, all of New York. Mr. Colby Adams Cogswell of Hartford, Conn., was best man and the ushers were Messrs. James Graham, Stanton Richardson, Charles Roberts, Ens. Theodore McF. Plowden and Private Robert Clay.

A reception followed at the clubhouse of the New York Junior League.

Lt. William Philip Compstock, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter P. Compstock of East Orange, N. J., claimed as his bride Saturday, 14 March, Miss Carolyn Jeane Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Smith of East Orange.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Sherman Plato Young of Drew University in the Rock Spring Club in West Orange.

In St. John's Church, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., Miss Katherine Wycoff Streeter, daughter of Lt. Col. Daniel Dennison Streeter, USA, and Mrs. Streeter, became the bride of Lt. George Martin Thorpe, USA, with the Rev. Harold Olafson of St. Paul's officiating, assisted by the Rev. Hedley Williams, rector of St. Johns.

A reception followed at the Officer's Club grand ball room, at Ft. Hamilton. Miss Dorothy W. Brockway was maid of honor and other attendants were Mrs. Edgar Camas, Miss Lila Sheldon Putman and Miss Dorothy Ellen Richards.

The best man was John Graham, USA, and the ushers were Capt. Frank S. Leslie, and Messrs. Lawrence C. Howard, Jr., Charles L. Hildebrandt, and Lts. John A. Waddell, I. H. Kingman and David C. Kinkle, USA.

daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Sargent Pillsbury of Minneapolis, to Lt. Stanley Rogers Resor, USAR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Burnet Resor of Greenwich, Conn., has been announced.

The bride-to-be is a graduate of Foxcroft School and the Finch Junior College, and a member of the Junior League. Lieutenant Resor was graduated from Groton and from Yale, where he also attended the Law School. While at the University he was a member of the Aurelian Honor Society and Scroll and Key. He is now on duty at Ft. Bragg, N. C.

In old Christ Church, Georgetown, D. C., the Rev. Peyton Williams, the rector, united in marriage last Saturday, 14 March, Miss Frances G. Munson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Curtis E. Munson, and Mr. C. Coburn Darling, Jr., of the Royal Canadian Air Force, son of Mr. and Mrs. Chester Coburn Darling of Providence, R. I.

The bride was given in marriage by her father and attended by her sister, the Misses Marion and Anne Munson, and Mr. Darling acted as best man for his son. A reception was later held at the home of the bride's parents in Georgetown, and after a wedding trip, the young people will make their home in Toronto, Canada.

Second Lt. Donald Kent Brooks, USA, and Miss Anita Virginia Guard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Shirley Reginald Guard of Pelham, N. Y., were married Saturday, 14 March in the Huguenot Memorial Church, the rector, the Rev. Dr. Willard P. Soper officiating.

Second Lt. Phillips Brooks, USA, was his brother's best man and the bride had her sister, Miss Jane Dewey Guard, Miss Jane Brooks and Miss Lillian Manger as bridesmaids. The bride is a descendant of Admiral Dewey. The bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Frank Brooks of Pelham. At the home of the bride's maternal aunt, Mrs. Arthur T. Bolton, a reception was held.

Miss Maria Louise Roberts, daughter of Mr. T. Williams Roberts of Pencoyd Farm, Bala-Cynwyd, Pa., and the late Mr. Roberts, is engaged to Ens. Geoffrey Stengel, USNR, as announced by his father. Ensign Stengel is a son of Mr. Alfred and the late Dr. Stengel of Summer Hill, Newton Square, Pa.

Miss Roberts made her social debut a few seasons ago at the Bachelors Cotillion in Baltimore.

In Winnetka, near Chicago, Miss Anna Maughan Meissel was married to Capt. Lansing McClure Hinrichs, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl H. Hinrichs of Winnetka, which used to be the home of the bride, before her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hinrichs, moved there.

(Please turn to Page 808)

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The betrothal of Miss Jane Pillsbury,

Expand Officer Candidate Schools

In an effort to provide trained officer personnel for the Army, the War Department announced this week a vast expansion of the student capacity at 12 branch Officer Candidate Schools. The 1941 capacities of some of the schools are being increased as much as twenty times, the War Department announcement said.

Declaring that the expansion of all Officer Candidate schools is being carried out with "great rapidity, and all schools will be operating at full capacity by 30 June 1942" the War Department cited the following branch schools as examples of the expansion: The Field Artillery, Quartermaster Corps, and Signal Corps schools are being increased twelve times in capacity; the Infantry, eleven times; the Engineer Corps, sixteen times; Coast Artillery Corps and Armored Force, eight times; Chemical Warfare Service and Finance Department, five times; Cavalry, four times; Medical Administrative Corps, three times; and the Ordnance Department, twenty times.

The War Department at the same time placed special emphasis "upon the great opportunity offered high school and college graduates, and men with less formal education but with broad civilian experience, by the Army's program of Officer Candidate Schools." The announcement added that "It was also pointed out that utilization of this opportunity was being made by a large number of men now in the service. It is fully expected that this program will serve as a strong inducement to qualified men not now in the service. Present policies should encourage individuals to offer themselves for induction early and to take advantage of the opportunity for training in an Officer Candidate School after three months' enlisted service."

Emphasis was also placed on the fact that there are few restrictions as to the branch of service in which a soldier may become an officer candidate. New regulations permit any soldier to apply for entrance into any branch of the Officer Candidate Schools for which he meets the basic requirements.

The War Department denied that this tremendous expansion required or indicated any lowering of the standards of moral, physical, and intellectual qualities required of an Army officer prior to the announcement of this new policy. On the contrary, it maintained that the very nature of the emergency demanded strong leaders and that its present standards would be maintained with relative ease. This condition exists by reason of the great source of officer material now present and being rapidly inducted into the Army's ranks.

The War Department reiterated its previous view in which it emphasized that prospective officers must demonstrate outstanding qualities of leadership. Heretofore many have interpreted this view to mean that the required leadership qualities must have been demonstrated by actual command of a group of soldiers. This is far from correct. Of the great many prospective officers now in and out of the Army, very few have had such an opportunity. Leadership is a somewhat complex but definite characteristic; the outgrowth of intelligence, education, training, and experience. There are certain essential qualities in the makeup of leadership which can be recognized in a man quite easily, even though he has never given a military command or order. Foremost among these qualities is the ability to think rapidly, clearly, and comprehensively. Above all, leadership requires a determination to carry one's actions through to a logical and satisfactory conclusion. These qualities being present, development of the remaining qualities is relatively easy.

Although educational qualifications are given considerable weight, the War Department indicates that practical experience in the many fields is and would continue to be accepted in lieu of a formal education. Hence, a man of reasonably broad civilian experience need not have an advanced academic education. The mental capacity of a candidate for an Officer Candidate School is determined largely by the grade he receives in the Army General Classification Test. This test is based almost entirely on subjects

not related to formal education and is designed to test the soldier's ability to think and react speedily and accurately.

The following branches are those in which civilian experience and special forms of education find best application:

The Signal Corps, which wants men who know electrical engineering or electronics. It is particularly in need of those who have had training and experience in the communication field.

The Corps of Engineers and the Ordnance Department, which want men who have had engineering education or experience in all fields.

The Quartermaster Corps, which needs men with training and practical experience in accounting, animal husbandry, business administration, food chemistry, transportation, public utility management, or textile engineering.

The Finance Department, which wants men who are specialists in accounting, business administration, banking, commerce, economics, law, finance, or statistics.

The Medical Administrative Corps, which wants men familiar with hospital management, maintenance of hospital records, medical supply accounts, or mess

management of large institutions.

Applicants not trained or experienced in any of the above lines are best fitted for the Army's combat branches—the Infantry, Armored Force, Cavalry, Chemical Warfare, Coast Artillery, or Field Artillery.

Official Title of Address

Regardless of their grade, Army chaplains are to be officially addressed as "Chaplain," according to an announcement this week from the Office, Chief of Chaplains.

Births - Marriages - Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

Born

ATWELL—Born at Cooley Dickinson Hospital, Northampton, Mass., 16 Mar. 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. Willard B. Atwell, Jr., AC, USA, son, Geoffrey Willard Atwell.

DAVIS—Born at Walter Reed General Hosp., Washington, D. C., 23 Feb. 1942, to Maj. and Mrs. W. A. Davis, Jr., CE, USA, a daughter, Anne Elizabeth Davis, granddaughter of the late Col. George Everett, and great granddaughter of the late Col. F. M. M. Beall.

GUEST—Born at Southwestern Hospital, Lawton, Okla., 9 Mar. 1942, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. James W. Guest, FA, a son, James Reynolds Guest, II.

HORNEY—Born at Mills Hospital, San Mateo, Calif., 4 Mar. 1942, to Mr. and Mrs. Odus C. Horney, Jr., a daughter, Suzanne Barrett Horney, granddaughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Odus C. Horney, USA-Ret.

JONES—Born at Doctors Hospital, Washington, D. C., 17 Mar. 1942, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. John A. Jones, Jr., Engr. Res., a daughter, Patricia Jones.

KEATING—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Devens, Mass., 25 Feb. 1942, to Capt. and Mrs. Joseph W. Keating, FA, USA, a daughter, Barbara M. Keating.

PRICE—Born at Gorgas Hospital, Canal Zone, 13 Feb. 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. William H. Price, CAC, USA, a daughter, Martha Gregg Price.

SAWYER—Born at Norton's Infirmary, Louisville, Ky., 27 Feb. 1942, to Capt. and Mrs. Hugh Sawyer, a daughter, Susan Sawyer.

Married

BROOKS-GUARD—Married at the Hugoton Memorial Church, Pelham, N. Y., 14 Mar. 1942, Miss Anita Virginia Guard, to 2nd Lt. Donald Kent Brooks, USA.

BUFFINGTON-GALLIHER—Married at Washington, D. C., 14 March 1942, Miss Hilda Galliher to Cadet Lawrence Wolfe Buffington, AC, USA.

CATES-HANDY—Married at the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York, N. Y., 14 Mar. 1942, Miss Marjorie Sloane Handy, to Ens. Dudley Foule Cates, USNR.

COMPSTOCK-SMYTHE—Married at West Orange, N. J., 14 March 1942, Miss Carolyn Jeanne Smythe, to Lt. William Philip Compstock, USA.

DAVIDSON-ORTEIG—Married at St. Catherine's Church, Pelham, N. Y., Miss Joan Orteig, to Ens. John R. Davidson, USNR.

ECKHARDT-JAY—Married at the Naval Air Base, Jacksonville, Fla., 5 Mar. 1942, Miss Margaret Lucille Jay, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Henry D. Jay, to Capt. George S. Eckhardt, FA, USA.

FORMHALS-RIGBY—Married at the Calvary Methodist Church, Arlington, Mass., 14 Mar. 1942, Miss Elizabeth E. Rigby, to Capt. Harry B. Formhalis, Inf., USA.

FRENCH-ROBINSON—Married at the 11th Infantry Chapel, Ft. Custer, Mich., 26 Feb. 1942, Miss Helen Barbara Robinson, daughter to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Henry W. Robinson, to Mr. Richard Willis French.

HINRICH-MEISSEL—Married at Winnetka, Ill., 14 Mar. 1942, Miss Ann Maughn Meissel, to Ens. Lansing McClure Hinrichs, USN.

HODGSON-RIDGEWAY—Married at the Tenth Regiment Chapel, Camp Lee, Va., Miss Margaret Ridgeway to Lt. John H. Hodgson, USA.

JAYNE-KIBBEE—Married at Jacksonville, Fla., 12 Mar. 1942, Miss Barbara Kibbee, to Ens. Joseph McKay Jayne, USN.

LAMB-HENLEY—Married at Richmond, Va., 14 Mar. 1942, Miss Norwell Louise Henley, to Ens. Brockenbrough Lamb, Jr., USN.

LATTA-WEST—Married at the First Presbyterian Church, Coral Gables, Fla., 15 Mar. 1942, Miss Ruth D. West, to Lt. (Jg) Robert Albertus Latta, USN.

LOWE-WOODS—Married at St. Patrick's

Episcopal Chapel, Washington, D. C., 14 Mar. 1942, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Rockwell Woods, daughter of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Francis W. Rockwell, USN, to Lt. John Thompson Lowe, Jr., USN.

MOORE-DOWNING—Married at Chapel of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, West Brighton, S. I., N. Y., 15 Mar. 1942, Miss Clarissa De-Bost Downing, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Paul Henry Downing, to Lt. Bidwell Moore, son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Orville Monroe Moore, of Ft. Bragg, N. C.

PENNELL-PRETYMAN—Married at the Naval Academy Chapel, Annapolis, Md., 15 Mar. 1942, Miss Miriam B. Pretyman, to Lt. (Jg) John Campbell Pennell, USN.

POND-TREVILIAN—Married at the First Presbyterian Church, Gloucester, Va., 14 Mar. 1942, Miss Margaret Elizabeth Treviliani, to Lt. (Jg) Charles Ellsworth Pond, USN.

ROLLER-WILLIAMSON—Married at the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D. C., 15 March 1942, Miss Marjorie Fair Williamson, to Ens. Duane Henry Du Rose Roller.

ROUNTREE-CHURCH—Married at Norfolk, Va., 14 Mar. 1942, Miss Frances Hardling Church to Ens. Frederick Rountree, USNR.

RUGGLES-THOMPSON—Married at Post Chapel, Corozal, C. Z., 14 Feb. 1942, Miss Charlotte Ann Thompson, to Capt. John F. Ruggles, USA.

SHERBARD-MONTESINOS—Married at Ft. Davis Chapel, Ft. Davis, C. Z., 16 Feb. 1942, Miss Mercedes Montesinos, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Serafin M. Montesinos, of Ft. Davis, to Capt. David Gibson Sherrard, II, USA.

SPENCER-FULLER—Married at the Post Chapel, Ft. Monroe, Va., 14 Mar. 1942, Miss Helen Marie Fuller, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Arthur L. Fuller, Ft. Hayes, O., to Lt. Thomas Furman Spencer, son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. F. G. Spencer, Columbus, Ohio.

SPENCER-SCHAFFER—Married at Norfolk, Va., 14 Mar. 1942, Miss Ann Osburn Schaefer, to Lt. A. Rudd Spencer, USA.

TAUSIG-STEISEL—Married at New York, N. Y., 15 Mar. 1942, Miss P. Lydia Steisel, to Capt. Daniel P. Tausig, USMC.

THORPE-STREETER—Married at St. Johns Church, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., recently, Miss Katherine Wycoff Streeter, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Daniel Dennison Streeter, USA, to Lt. George Martin Thorpe, USA.

TIFFANY-PAUL—Married at Norfolk, Va., 14 Mar. 1942, Mrs. Hortense C. H. Paul, to Ens. George Shephy Tiffany, USNR.

TRIPP-THOMAS—Married at the Station Chapel, Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Tex., 12 Mar. 1942, Miss Miriam Ann Thomas, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. James R. Thomas, MC, USA, to Ens. Donald Keith Tripp, USNR.

WILSON-ALLEN—Married at New York City, N. Y., 14 Mar. 1942, Miss Joanna Allen to Lt. Col. Hugh McCalla Wilson, Jr., of Camp Lee, Va.

WITT-BROOK—Married at the Cathedral of St. Luke, Ancon, C. Z., 7 Feb. 1942, Miss Elinora Frances Brook, to Lt. Landon A. Witt, USA.

YOUNG-LOOMIS—Married at Jackson, Miss., 14 Mar. 1942, Miss Dorothy McNeely Loomis, to Lt. Frank F. Young, AC, USA.

Died

BAILEY—Killed in airplane crash near Pendleton, Oreg., 16 Mar. 1942, 2nd Lt. John L. Bailey, AC, of Evansville, Ind.

BLACK—Killed in airplane crash near Fellows, Calif., 13 Mar. 1942, Aviation Cadet Robert L. Black, Galesburg, Ill.

BRADFORD—Killed in airplane crash near Yoakum, Tex., 11 Mar. 1942, 2nd Lt. Dana W. Bradford, AC, USA.

BULKETTER—Killed in airplane crash near Brookley Fld., Ala., 15 Mar. 1942, Capt. Robert W. Bulketter, of San Antonio, Tex.

CLIFFORD—Killed in airplane crash near Fellows, Calif., 13 Mar. 1942, Aviation Cadet John J. Clifford, New York City.

CROSTHWAITE—Killed in airplane crash near Boise, Idaho, 16 Mar. 1942, 2nd Lt. Duane T. Crosthwaite, of Pleasant Ridge, Mich.

DASHER—Died at Chevy Chase, Md., 26 Jan. 1942, Mrs. Eloise Wilder Dasher, wife of Col. Charles L. Dasher, USA, executive office of the President, mother of Lt. Col. Charles L. Dasher, Jr., Ft. Sill, Okla.; George H. Dasher, 107 Allen Road, Yorktown, Md., and Mrs. Albert S. Major, Jr., of Seattle, Wash., and sister of Mrs. H. W. Gibson of Macon, Ga., and Mrs. H. M. Trawick, of Spartanburg, S. C.

FASHOLTZ—Killed in airplane crash near Fellows, Calif., 13 Mar. 1942, Aviation Cadet Leonard E. Fasholtz.

FENNELL—Killed in airplane crash near Fellows, Calif., 13 Mar. 1942, 2nd Lt. John S. Fennell, AC, USA.

FRAZIER—Killed in airplane crash near Yoakum, Tex., 11 Mar. 1942, M. Sgt. C. G. Frazier, survived by his wife, Mrs. C. G. Frazier, of San Rafael, Calif.

GILLIS—Killed in airplane crash near Pendleton, Oreg., 16 Mar. 1942, Sgt. Frank D. Gillis, of Beverly, Mass.

GREENWELL—Died at Washington, D. C., 16 Mar. 1942, Lt. Comdr. Clifton Greenwell, USN-Ret. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Rose Mary Greenwell and a sister, Mrs. Emma L. Waldecker.

HOCKING—Killed in airplane crash near Yoakum, Tex., 11 Mar. 1942, 2nd Lt. Ronald C. Hocking, AC, USA.

HOSFORD—Killed in airplane crash near Boise, Idaho, 16 Mar. 1942, 2nd Lt. Charles F. Hosford, 3d, of Butler, Pa.

HOUGHTON—Died at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., 11 Mar. 1942, Lt. Col. Charles F. Houghton, Cav., USA.

JOHNSTON—Killed in airplane crash near Yoakum, Tex., 11 Mar. 1942, 1st Lt. Angus M. Johnston, USA. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Angus M. Johnston, of Palo Alto, Calif.

LAKE—Died at the Naval Hospital, Wash., D. C., 12 Mar. 1942, Lt. Comdr. Robert Howard Lake, (CC), USN-Ret. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Virginia Lake, 1235 Buffalo Avenue, Takoma Park, Md.

MCKEE—Died at Chillicothe, Ohio, 17 Mar. 1942, Mr. William S. McKee, son of Col. W. M. McKee, QM-Res., of 2000 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C., and stepbrother of Miss Nancy Kier, also of Washington.

METSKER—Killed in airplane crash near Pendleton, Oreg., 16 Mar. 1942, 2nd Lt. Glen R. Metsker, of St. Helens, Oreg.

NEIGHBORS—Killed in airplane crash near Pendleton, Oreg., 16 Mar. 1942, 2nd Lt. Lawler C. Neighbors, AC, USA, of Goodwater, Ala.

RICKS—Killed in airplane crash near Yoakum, Tex., 11 Mar. 1942, T. Sgt. Earl F. Ricks, of Bridgeport, Ind.

SMITH—Killed in airplane crash near Yoakum, Tex., 11 Mar. 1942, Sgt. Stanley A. Smith, of Bison, S. D.

STEMPEL—Died on 9 March 1942, Elsa Stempel, mother of Josephine Stempel and Mrs. Gloeckner, wife of Lt. Col. G. L. Gloeckner, USMC.

WILSON—Killed in airplane crash near Pendleton, Oreg., 16 Mar. 1942, S. Sgt. Welden G. Wilson, of Mountoursville, Pa.

WOODWARD—Killed in airplane crash near Brookley Fld., Ala., 15 Mar. 1942, 1st Lt. Edwin B. Woodward, of Port Huron, Mich.

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Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Page 806)

William W. Melissel moved to New York, where they now reside at 16 Park Avenue.

The Rev. Dr. Wesner Fallaw, pastor of the Winnetka Congregational Church, performed the ceremony at the church the evening of 14 March.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore a gown of white satin trimmed with Chantilly lace, and her tulle veil was fastened to a small coronet of Chantilly, that had embellished the wedding gown of her grandmother. Her flowers were gardenias and bouvardia.

The bridal couple will make their home in Philadelphia.

In Boston, at the Lindsay Memorial Chapel were married Saturday, 14 March, Miss Ann Hubbard, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. T. Brannon Hubbard of Montgomery, Ala., and Lt. Claussen Ely, AC, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Shattuck Ely of Scarsdale, N. Y., and grandson of the late Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. A. Claussen of Boston. She wore an old-fashioned gown of white marquisette trimmed with inserts of Chantilly lace, and her tulle veil was attached to a quaint bonnet of the tulle. She carried a prayer book with markers of orchids.

Mrs. Frederick Sinclair Bell, Jr. was her sister's matron of honor, and Lt. John M. Bowers was best man. The bride attended Finch Junior College and the Shiple School at Bryn Mawr. Lieutenant Ely is a graduate of Williams College and is a member of the Williams Club of New York and of the American Yacht Club. He is stationed in Boston.

—
Miss Marion Frances Barrett, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Henry L. Barrett of

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142 Meadbrook Street, Garden City, L. I., will become the bride of 1st Lt. Oswald Kennerly Furtick, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Furtick of Aiken, S. C., on 5 April.

The ceremony will take place in the Post Chapel at Mitchel Field, L. I., with Chaplain Paul J. Giegerich officiating. A reception will follow at the home of the bride's parents.

Miss Barrett will be given in marriage by her father who is an Assistant Chief of Staff of the 1st Air Force at Mitchel Field. Miss Barbara Barrett, sister of the bride, will be maid of honor. The other attendants will be Miss Harriet Barrett and Miss Bettie Hutson of Chattanooga, Tenn., whose father Col. Louis D. Hutson, is now serving with General MacArthur's forces in the Philippines.

Lt. Louis B. Hinson will be best man for Lieutenant Furtick.

Miss Barrett was educated at the French convent in Tientsin, China, and spent two years at the University of Oregon where she was a member of the Delta Gamma Sorority. Following this she spent a year at Wesleyan Conservatory in Macon, Ga.

Lieutenant Furtick was graduated from Clemson College in 1940. He is now stationed at Camp Wheeler, Ga., where he is Commanding Officer of the 9th Training Battalion.

Army Ground Forces

(Continued from Page 787)

nating in the office of the Chief of Staff.

(3) Maintenance of an office of temporary record for the Chief of Staff.

(4) Such other responsibilities as the Chief of Staff or Deputy Chief of Staff may direct.

c. Public Relations.

(1) Maintain direct contact with the War Department Bureau of Public Relations and deal with the public under supervision of that Bureau.

(2) In conformity with War Department policy, perform such other public relations duties as may be directed by the Chief of Staff.

d. Statistics.

(1) Prepare and maintain such statistical data pertaining to the status of organization, training, equipment and supply of the Army Ground Forces as may be directed by the Chief of Staff (coordinate with appropriate Operating divisions).

(2) Liaison with statistical and other appropriate agencies of the War Department General Staff, Army Air Forces and Services of Supply.

e. Budget and Fiscal.

(1) Consolidation and coordination of, and recommendations concerning, estimates of funds prepared for or by elements or agencies of the Army Ground Forces.

(2) Preparation of such fiscal data and estimates of funds as are necessary for the proper functioning of the Army Ground Forces.

(3) Maintain appropriate records and render necessary reports to insure that funds allotted to the Commanding General, the Army Ground Forces are properly controlled.

(4) Liaison with appropriate agencies of Services of Supply with reference to fiscal matters.

f. Provost Marshal.

(1) Training and inspection of military police units assigned to the Army Ground Forces (under supervision of Training Division).

(2) Recommendations concerning:

(a) Organization and equipment of military police units (coordinate with Personnel and Operations Divisions).

(b) Assignment of military police personnel (coordinate with Personnel Division).

(c) Other military police activities.

(3) Liaison with Office of Provost Marshal General with reference to military police matters.

g. Adjutant General.

(1) Maintenance of the office of records for Headquarters, the Army Ground Forces, except as to:

(a) Informal communications or those on technical matters originating in or referred to staff divisions or sections, which will maintain necessary records thereof.

(b) Records pertaining to classification of officers which the Personnel Division may be required to maintain in connection with assigned responsibilities.

(2) Organization and supervision of the message center for Headquarters, the Army Ground Forces.

(3) Coordination of all administrative matters pertaining to the Headquarters, completing action on cases covered by existing policies, and initiation of action on cases for which no such policy exists.

(4) Handling of all official correspondence, except that of a technical nature where direct communication has been authorized.

(5) Authentication and distribution of all

orders and instructions, issued to subordinate commands.

(6) Maintenance of rosters and locator cards of officers; and strength returns of officers and enlisted personnel (coordinate with Personnel Division).

(7) Publication and distribution of station lists (coordinate with Operations and Personnel Divisions).

(8) Supervision of classification of enlisted personnel.

(9) Supervision of civilian personnel in accordance with established policies.

(10) Action on miscellaneous personnel and administrative matters in accordance with established policy and authorized procedure.

(11) Liaison with the Adjutant General of the Services of Supply with reference to matters pertaining to Adjutant General's Department.

7. Responsibilities of the Commands.

a. Commanding Generals of commands shown on Chart A as coming under the command of the Commanding General, the Army Ground Forces, will function under policies prescribed by the War Department and orders, policies, and directives issued by the Commanding General, the Army Ground Forces.

b. The headquarters of the Antiaircraft and Replacement and School Commands will organize initially along the general lines indicated on attached Charts B and C, respectively. Separate directives for these commands are being issued. Directives or special instructions for other commands will be issued as necessary.

8. Administrative Activities.

a. All elements of this command will comply with the provisions of paragraph 5c (14) and (15), Circular No. 59, War Department, 2 March, 1942. It is intended that subordinate administrative agencies of this command, such as an Army, will deal directly with appropriate supply and administrative agencies in the Services of Supply in connection with routine matters, thus bypassing this headquarters in the great majority of supply and administrative activities. Only in exceptional cases where action by this headquarters is deemed necessary to obtain the supplies or services required, will such matters be submitted to this headquarters.

b. Detailed administrative instructions to carry out the functions of this command will be issued subsequently as required.

(Circular 59, to which reference is made in the above instructions, has not yet been released for publication.)

Ground Force Organization

Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, Commanding General of the Army Ground Forces, declared at a press conference this week that the recent Army reorganization was designed chiefly to take some of the load off the War Department.

The press conference was the first held by General McNair since he assumed duty as chief of the Army Ground Forces. He disclosed that the War Department "unloaded" to General Headquarters the operation of overseas departments in the Atlantic immediately following the fall maneuvers, but he added that General Headquarters was not given jurisdiction over the Pacific forces because they were "too hot."

He declared that plan of "unloading" the training and operation of the Atlantic overseas forces to General Headquarters did not work because the delegation of authority to too many persons entailed too much confusion and duplication. He then explained that it was believed that any sound organization should not have more than from four to six subordinate units, and not the "galaxy" of 18 to 20 bureaus reporting to the General Staff as had been in effect under the old organization.

He defined the principal task of the Army Ground Forces as the training of troops. He said that the Services of Supply would turn newly induced men and their equipment over to the Army Ground Forces. The Army Ground Forces will then train these men as individuals and later as units, he said. The units will be progressively trained until they are actually task forces at which point they will be returned to the Services of Supply for transportation to the theatre of operations or wherever they might be needed.

Economy of personnel has been stressed in the new organization, General McNair said. He explained that whereas several heads had handled the training of various troops, that under the new organization they have been brought under a single chief and that in this manner more officers have been freed for other duty. He declared that the Army's best man had been assigned to the new Requirements Section of the Army Ground Forces

—the section charged with the development of separate arms.

As to the Army Air Force, General McNair said: "The Air Force was given its new important place last June. There was little change made in its status by the recent reorganization order."

General McNair then introduced his Chief of Staff, Brig. Gen. Mark W. Clark, who defined the function of the Ground Forces as "to provide units, properly organized, equipped and trained for combat."

General Clark stressed the advantage of the new organization by which the personnel section (as well as other sections) had been brought directly under the Ground Forces to a single chief and not under several chiefs as had been the occasion in the old organization.

General Clark then explained that, in operation, the Ground Forces would receive a directive from the War Plans Division of the General Staff asking for a certain thing—for example a task force. The Ground Forces would then take the men and materials from the Services of Supply and train and equip a task force as called for in the General Staff directive.

General Clark then explained the formation of the triangular Infantry division. Cadres for the division would be provided he said by veteran organizations. The bulk of the enlisted strength, about 13,000 enlisted men, will be drawn directly from induction centers and not through Replacement Training Centers as has been done in the past. Virtually the entire capacity of Replacement Training Centers will be devoted to providing replacements for task forces outside the United States and for the Army Air Forces, he said. (A chart on the organization of a triangular division may be found on page 803 of this issue.)

General Clark then explained that some of the Army Corps under Lt. Gen. John L. De Witt, Commanding General of the Western Defense Command and of the Fourth Army, might be placed under the command of General De Witt. He said that General De Witt in carrying out the defense command of the West Coast doesn't need all the forces that are assigned to him. In order that General De Witt might devote more of his time to the defense command, some of his Army Corps might be placed directly under "headquarters."

Second War Powers Bill

The House this week agreed to all provisions of the Second War Powers Bill, S. 2208, except the Senate provision which would provide compensation for volunteer civilian defense workers injured in line of duty.

In complete agreement between the two Houses are provisions authorizing free transmission of mail sent by members of the armed forces and speeding up the naturalization machinery for aliens in the armed forces.

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March 21, 1942

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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General MacArthur's Command
(Continued from First Page)

MacArthur, will operate directly under General MacArthur who still retains command of the Philippines.

The War Department announcement of General MacArthur's transfer followed by less than 12 hours the revelation that American fighting forces had arrived in Australia. The War Department, in a special communiqué at 11 o'clock Monday night announced that air and ground reinforcements had arrived in Australia.

General MacArthur's transfer to Australia was hailed throughout the world by Allied powers. In Australia the press said of the transfer that: "It will be regarded as the best single piece of news since the outbreak of the Pacific war." In London newspaper after newspaper printed the transfer in big, bold type. At the same time it was suggested that the appointment of General MacArthur meant that the United Nations intended to withdraw offense for defense in the Far East.

Australian bonds on the American stock market rocketed upward after the announcement with gains being registered from \$10.50 to \$40 per thousand dollar share.

Congress and official Washington surged with enthusiasm as the announcement was made. In Congress spokesmen of all parties joined in paying tribute to General MacArthur of a type rarely received by an American commander during the course of the war.

President Roosevelt, a few hours after the announcement was made, told a press conference that he was sure that every American agreed with his decision to take General MacArthur out of the Philippines.

The President authorized the following quotation:

"I know that every man and woman in the United States admires with me General MacArthur's determination to fight to the finish with his men in the Philippines. But I also know that every man and woman is in agreement that all important decisions must be made with a view toward the successful termination of the war. Knowing this, I am sure that every American, if faced individually with the question as to where General MacArthur could best serve his country, could come to only one answer."

Lt. Gen. George H. Brett, former Chief of Air Corps, who has been in command of American troops in Australia, now becomes deputy supreme commander under General MacArthur. In a letter to John Curtin, Prime Minister of Australia, General Brett informed the prime minister of the transfer. The letter is as follows:

"The President of the United States has directed that I present his compliments to you and inform you that General MacArthur has today arrived in Australia from the Philippines. In accordance with his directions General MacArthur has now assumed command of all United States army forces here."

"Should it be in accord with your wishes and those of the Australian people the President suggests that it would be highly acceptable to him and pleasing to the American people for the Australian Government to nominate General MacArthur supreme commander of all the Allied forces in the southwest Pacific. Such a nomination should be submitted simultaneously to London and Washington."

"The President further directed that I inform you that he is in general agreement with the proposals regarding the organization and command of the Australian area. The President regrets that he has been unable to inform you of General MacArthur's pending arrival, but feels certain that you appreciate that his safety during the voyage from the Philippine Islands required the highest order of secrecy."

General MacArthur's heroic defense of the Philippines and his strategic planning and generalship have won him world renown.

Throughout the battle of the Philippines, General MacArthur and his tiny force were grossly outnumbered. The best available units of the Japanese army were repeatedly thrown against the small American and Filipino force, only to be

met with crushing volleys and hand-to-hand fighting that staggered them and cost heavily in men and material.

The strategy displayed by General MacArthur and his superb leadership will be marked in history. By devious methods and tactics, he and his men repeatedly parried and stopped the concerted thrusts of the Japanese army—an army of hard-bitten veterans of five years fighting in China. Infiltration, sniping, frontal attacks, aerial assaults, etc., were equally parried by the brave forces under General MacArthur.

General MacArthur was assigned to the Philippines in 1935 as military adviser to the Philippine Commonwealth. He immediately undertook the organization and training of the Philippine army—a task that had not been completed when the war broke out. Despite the scarcity of men and materials, General MacArthur and his forces were able to delay the invading Japanese drives to permit withdrawal to the Bataan Peninsula.

Although it is not known at the War Department when General MacArthur and his small army retired into Bataan proper, his strategic retreat and Bataan "war" have been hailed by military experts the world over. On Bataan General MacArthur established his lines of defense which the Japanese, even though mustering an army estimated at 400,000, were unable to crack. Throughout the Bataan Peninsula battle General MacArthur's army took a tremendous toll of the Japanese forces. Counterattacks, torpedo boat sorties, and aerial raids by the small air force, cost the Japanese heavily in men, ships, and planes. Invasion fleets sent to attack the American and Filipino positions from the rear, were broken up and destroyed by the fire of General MacArthur's artillery.

Not only did General MacArthur hold the Bataan Peninsula when the task seemed most hopeless, but with the great fortress of Corregidor Island behind him, he maintained communication with outlying parts of the islands and of Luzon itself. He was able to report guerrilla forces were operating in the north of Luzon, and that Filipino troops in Mindanao were holding the Japanese to the southern portion of the island, where the population is almost exclusively Japanese.

He also established a remarkable grapevine system of news gathering which told him with considerable accuracy what was going on in the territory in the Philippines occupied by the Japanese. For instance, he was able to report on the counterfeit money which the Japanese were using to buy supplies in the Philippines, and to quote the proclamation in which the Japanese Commander, General Masaharu Homma, drew up 17 "crimes" for which the death penalty was imposed.

He too, announced to the world, that General Homma committed hara kiri because of his humiliation at being unable to overwhelm the tiny American and Filipino army. The Japanese later virtually substantiated this report of General MacArthur's by announcing the appointment of General Tomoyuki Yamashita to command the Japanese forces in the Philippines. Since the appointment of Yamashita there has been little activity on Bataan. The quiet was broken on Tuesday (the day General MacArthur landed in Australia) by a Japanese attack against the American-Filipino lines, but the Japanese attack was easily repulsed, the War Department stated.

Fame and honor, however, are not new to General MacArthur.

Army Appropriation Asked

One day after he had submitted a supplemental appropriation request of \$825,944,000 for the Navy Department, President Roosevelt this week asked \$17,579,311,253 for use by the War Department, this sum to remain available until 30 June 1943.

The Air Corps receives the greatest part of the appropriation. Almost one-half of the total sum, or \$8,515,861,251 is asked for the Air Corps. The Corps of Engineers would be appropriated \$5,402,820,633, while the Quartermaster Corps receives \$1,373,725,277, of which sum \$817,912,000 is for Army transportation.

Chemical Warfare School

Edgewood Arsenal, Md.—Attending the Sixteenth Unit Gas Officers' Course (army) here 16 March to 11 April are the following students:

Captains—Joseph H. Bornstein, MC; Richard L. Lodge, CAC; Oliver J. Sheehy, QMC, and Robert E. Stokes, AGD.

Lieutenant (U. S. Coast Guard)—Christopher C. Knapp, USCAG.

First Lieutenants—Henry M. Anderson, CWS; Estel A. Bozarth, Cav.; Berwyn E. Brown, CWS; Laurence R. Brown, MAC; Robert B. Brown, Inf.; John R. Chapman, Inf.; Glenn W. Dixon, CAC; Felix E. Fisher, CE; Ernest H. Grant, Inf.; Dale H. Heely, USMC; Harold O. Merle, Inf.; Hampton C. Morgan, Inf.; Desmond E. Neidig, FA; James O. Quimby, FA; George H. Tracey, QMC; Stanley W. Tyler, Cav., and John F. Witherspoon, CE.

Second Lieutenants—John S. Andersen, QMC; Charles H. Billington, CAC; Nathan V. Boddie, Inf.; James R. Boyd, Inf.; Charles R. Buchheit, FA; George F. Dennis, Cav.; Edward H. deSaussure, Jr., FA; Joseph J. Dudkowski, USMC; Harry C. Dunton, Cav.; Henry G. Eitel, Inf.; Karl H. Evans, CE; Lawrence W. Hall, Inf.; Walter E. Hunt, QMC; David W. King, FA; Thomas F. Lancer, Inf.; Harold P. Larson, Inf.; Clyde H. Mast, QMC; George W. Moeller, Cav.; Warwick B. Stabler, FA, and Dean E. Tilton, Inf.

Lighthouse Service Personnel

The Comptroller General has held that in determining whether former members of the Lighthouse Service who were enlisted in the Coast Guard under authority of section 4(b) of the Act of 5 Aug. 1939, are entitled to the \$10 additional pay authorized by section 8 of the Service Extension Act of 1941 for each month of service in excess of 12, there may not be included prior service in the Lighthouse Service.

The total annual compensation and allowances of civilian employees of the former Lighthouse Service which is saved to them under section 7 of the act of 5 Aug. 1939, upon their enlistment in the Coast Guard under authority of section 4(b) of said act if the total pay and allowances of their enlisted rating is less, is not subject to variation, and therefore, such enlisted men are not entitled to the \$10 additional pay.

The Defense Program

(Continued from First Page)

served two tours of duty in the Philippines.

Army Nursing History

While women nurses figure in America's military history as far back as 1776, when mothers, wives and sisters of men of the Continental Army cared for the wounded at hospitals at a pay of \$25 for ten weeks' work, plus rations, the Army Nurse Corps, as such, dates from 2 Feb. 1901, when its organization was authorized by Congress.

A review of American Military history from 1776 until 1901 reveals, however, that nurses have served admirably in all wars, rendering conspicuous service. In 1847, when military surgeons were first given rank as officers, they were allowed to appoint the nurses required in their individual hospitals and fix the compensation. Fourteen years later in 1861, legislation gave definite place to women nurses, whose compensation was fixed at forty cents a day—and rations.

During the Civil War, there were 3,214 regular appointed hospital nurses with the Army, who were aided by an unknown number of unpaid volunteers. But the end of the war saw the employment of women nurses in the Army abandoned until the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, when Surgeon General Sternberg obtained Congressional authority to hire contract nurses for employment in base and camp hospitals at \$30 a month—also with rations. During this war, many nurses served with distinction in Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, aboard transports, and on the hospital ship "Relief."

Then as our entrance into the World War called for many thousand nurses, the Army Nurse Corps was once again expanded to meet the needs of a critical moment. Nurses were assigned to cantonment, general and special military hospitals located in all parts of the United States, while 10,400 were sent overseas to serve in England, France, Italy, Belgium, and Siberia. These were assigned

to base, evacuation, mobile, camp, and convalescent hospitals, and to casualty clearing stations. They also served on hospital trains, transports, and with surgical teams in field hospitals. The Superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps during the last war was Miss Julia C. Stimson, cousin of Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson. She retired on 30 May, 1937, and was succeeded by Colonel Flukke.

Thus it is that once again the Army Nurse Corps is expanding to meet the needs of a critical moment, for wherever American troops are sent, to that point will also be dispatched Army nurses. Already nurses are on duty in Iceland, Hawaii, Philippines, Australia, Ireland—these among other places to which American troops have been transported.

Expand Special Army Units

The training program of the Army has been planned so that new divisions will be brought into a "victory army" while the United States is "jockeying for positions throughout the world." It was explained at a press conference conducted on 18 March by Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, Commander of the Ground Forces.

At the press conference, Brig. Gen. Mark W. Clark, Chief of Staff of the Ground Forces, revealed that 32 new divisions will be brought into service during 1942 and that organization of corps of troops to specialize in desert warfare, another unit to specialize in amphibious warfare, and a third to specialize in mountain warfare is now being carried out. The training in desert warfare will be conducted somewhere "west of the Colorado River" general Clark said.

Of the 32 new divisions, General Clark said that three will be activated in March, two in May, three in June, and four in each of the succeeding months beginning in July and continuing until a total of 32 divisions has been activated.

Under the program, cadre for the divisions will be furnished by units from established organizations. The bulk of the enlisted personnel for the new divisions will be taken directly from induction stations and not from Replacement Training Centers as has been done in the past. Under the new program virtually all the man-power from the new divisions will be untrained selectees. They will be progressively trained as a division in four major steps outlined as basic, unit, combined arms, and full training in coordination with Air Force and Armored Force units.

The program carries out a plan already announced to raise the Army this year to 3,600,000 men. As a part of the overall growth and to handle the expanded Army, it was also revealed that the nine Army Corps will be expanded to eleven. It was not disclosed where the new Army Corps will be located, nor, when the expansion will take place except that it will occur some time during the current year.

Revealing that American troops would receive special schooling in desert warfare, as well as in mountain and amphibious warfare, General Clark said: "The whole Army training program is geared so that while we are jockeying for positions throughout the world, we can develop forces with a wallop, so that we may create a victory army."

General Clark said that some Cavalry units are already getting desert warfare training at Yuma, Ariz., and anti-aircraft units at Muroc Lake, Calif., are operating under desert conditions. An additional site has been chosen "west of the Colorado" the general added, and substantial numbers of troops will be moved to this area for practice in the same type of fighting as that now in progress in North Africa.

At the same time, General Clark stated that the Army had decided not to hold any large-scale maneuvers this year, but possible war games will be confined to corps maneuvers.

Coast Guard Academy Staff

Legislation authorizing an increase in the civilian instruction staff at the Coast Guard Academy to not to exceed eight professors and assistants was passed by the House this week.

FINANCE

Financial Digest

A battle royal is raging between the Administration and Congress over the question of legislation banning strikes, suspending Federal maximum hour legislation, and abolishing the closed shop and overtime and double pay on all war contracts. The President and his subordinates are opposing the legislation on the ground that, as the former repeatedly has stated, "the gains of labor must not be lost," and as Chairman Nelson, of the WPB asserted, "we can get increased production without use of force." In Congress, especially in the House, there is a vociferous demand for the legislation, for the reason, expressed by Representative Smith, of Virginia, that "the country wants to know where it stands, whether Congress is running the war effort, or Labor."

Realizing how heavily the tide of public sentiment is running in favor of the Congressional attitude, anxious conferences have been held at the White House in which the President and the leaders of the AFL and CIO have participated. As a result of these conferences, it is announced that Organized Labor has suspended the right to strike for the duration, and the President believes it will forego double time. It is also insisted by the Labor Department's Hour and Wage division that there is literally no 40-hour week in war industries, since ninety per cent of the plants are operating more than 70 hours a week. Of particular concern to the labor leaders is the demand for the abolition of the closed shop and the repeal of the 40-hour week law. There is little doubt the House, which is flooded with letters and telegrams insisting that the maximum production effort be made, will pass the legislation lifting all restrictions. The President is relying upon the Senate to support his attempt to adjust labor relations by negotiation without penalizing enactment. However, the country has turned the heat on Senators, especially those who are candidates for reelection, and unless Organized Labor yields more than it has done, an act will be passed which will have teeth in it.

One step to promote output taken by Chairman Nelson contemplates acceptance by Industry and Labor of Management-Labor production committees. A number of firms have agreed to the proposal, but the larger corporations are apprehensive that its adoption will lead to quarrels, which will necessitate government decision, and thus industrial control will pass to the hands of the Government. Mr. Nelson denies this possibility, arguing that consultation by Labor and Management will result in increased output. The Senate Committee Investigating Defense progress, has declared the programs laid down by the President will not be achieved "if we follow present procedure." Following this assertion, the Chief of the Textile Branch of the WPB resigned, and told the Committee that "frequently" decisions of dollar-a-year men in the WPB were prejudiced by their personal interests. Representative Engel charged there is some kind of an understanding between Mr. Hillman, Labor Adviser of the WPB, and Procurement Officers that contracts for Army clothing would be awarded only to the manufacturer of men's clothing. Engel produced a letter from Under Secretary of War Patterson, which seems to support his charge.

If Congress should enact against overtime and doubletime, which is doubtful, Industry will have a limit placed upon its profits. Besides insisting upon these measures, there is a clamorous demand for economy in expenditures, and the House responded by slashing some \$50 millions from the politically important Agriculture Appropriation bill. Senator Byrd is pressing for a saving of \$2 billions in non-essential government activities, included among which is the abolition of the CCC and the NYA. By making these savings, it is pointed out that the proposed revenue Act would not be as drastic as proposed by Secretary Morgenthau. The Secretary recommended heavy increases in income and excess profits

taxes. Reports of the receipts of March 15 from the existing law indicate income tax returns of approximately \$3,000,000,000 for the current year. Mr. Morgenthau wants \$7,000,000,000 additional. The discussion in Congress is indicating favor for a sales tax, but the President is opposing it on the ground that such a measure would further reduce the standards of the low income tax groups.

Women's Auxiliary Corps

The House this week by a 249 to 86 vote approved legislation, H. R. 6293, creating a Women's Auxiliary Corps for the Army, amending the measure to limit total size of the corps to 150,000, and sent the measure to the Senate.

At the same time there were introduced in House and Senate identical bills by Representative Maas, of Minn., and Senator Willis, of Ind., to establish a Women's Auxiliary Reserve in the Navy as part of the Naval Reserve for wartime use only.

Since the Senate Military Affairs Committee already has reported a bill similar to H.R. 6293, the House bill was placed directly on the Senate calendar, with prospects of passage at an early date good.

The Women's Auxiliary Corps will operate with the Army, but is not considered a part thereof. Members will accompany United States forces overseas to perform assigned tasks.

Original size of the force is planned at 12,200, of which 9,700 will be in the Aircraft Warning Service and the other 2,500 in ten companies in the nine corps areas, assigned as hostess, telephone operators, dieticians, cooks, laundresses, and the like.

The bill provides for a director, with relative rank of major, who shall receive \$3,000 a year, together with allowances. Nine assistant directors, one for each corps area, with pay of \$2,400, are planned. Officers of three grades may be appointed in such numbers as the Secretary of War may deem necessary, and are not subject to the general age limitations of 21 to 45, which applies to the voluntary enrollees. Provision is made for an officers' candidate school for the instruction of officers. First officers will receive \$2,000 a year; second officers, \$1,575, and third officers, \$1,500.

Three grades of noncommissioned ranks are set up: first leaders, at \$864 a year; leaders, at \$720, and junior leaders, at \$648 a year.

The auxiliaries, who are comparable to privates in the Army, receive similar pay—\$21 a month for the first four months and \$30 a month thereafter. Auxiliaries who qualify as specialists first class may receive an additional \$15 a month, specialists second class will be paid an additional \$10 a month, and specialists third class will be paid \$5 a month additional. Uniforms will be provided by the Army, and medical and dental services are authorized. In case of disability or death, the U. S. Employees' Compensation laws will apply.

In a discussion of the measure on the House floor, the author of the bill, Representative Rogers, of Mass., declared, "In the beginning, I wanted very much to have these women taken in as a part of the Army, just as are the nurses. I wanted them to have the same rate of pension and disability allowance. The War Department was very unwilling to have these women, if the bill should become law, as a part of the Army. They wanted them to serve with the Army, but not as a part of it. I think one reason for this is that today the Army has a large group of men not included in the Army, but who serve in a civilian capacity, such as cadets at West Point, draftsmen in the Engineer Corps, field clerks in the Engineer Corps, civilian field clerks in the Signal Corps, postal agents, contract surgeons, and contract nurses. I have a feeling that the Army believes that if these women are taken in, the others should be taken in also."

Enrollments for the corps, Mrs. Rogers said, will be done through the regular recruiting offices. She stated also that no

MERCHANT MARINE

one with dependents will be taken in.

Much discussion arose in the House over whether the auxiliaries would be in the Army or not. Representative Nichols, of Okla., an opponent of the bill, declared that under the second article of war the auxiliaries were amenable to the articles of war in time of war. The proponents of the measure conceded his point, but pointed to statements by War Department officials that the extreme of Army disciplinary measures would be discharged without honor.

Representative Kilday, of Tex., urging enactment of the bill, stated, "Civilians with the Army" is a status known to international law and to military law. It is a status that has always been recognized and provided for by international conventions. The Geneva Convention takes care of people who are serving as civilians. Their rights are preserved, and they have the rights which are accorded to prisoners of war."

Among minor perfecting amendments added to the bill was removal of the prohibition that nurses could not be enlisted in the corps. As amended, the measure permits nurses to be enrolled at the discretion of the Secretary of War, although it is not planned at this time to take in nurses.

Merchant Marine

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox at a press conference this week said that a considerable increase in the submarine patrol fleet along the Eastern Coast will be made within the next 60 days and that "just as rapidly as possible our surface patrol is being augmented by the air forces."

Explaining that most sinkings of merchant vessels along the Atlantic Coast occurred at night, Secretary Knox said that there were harbors where ships could anchor at night, and that captains had been ordered to do so. Farther south, where there are no adequate harbors, he explained, ship captains are ordered to keep their running lights out.

Secretary Knox told reporters at Third Naval District headquarters that Rear Adm. Adolphus Andrews, USN, Eastern Sea Frontier commander, had laid out "certain shipping lanes along the coast, and has ordered captains to use these lanes, one southbound and one northbound." He said that captains will lose their licenses if they fail to obey Navy safety orders.

As another safety measure, cities along the shore will be darkened to prevent ships from being silhouetted against their bright lights. Admiral Andrews explained that this did not mean total blackout, but rather the shading of street lights, lowering of hotel blinds, and other measures which would decrease the glare. Atlantic City was named specifically as a city which should be darkened to this extent.

Asked for a statement of shipping losses off the coast in comparison with the number of ships making safe journeys, the Navy Secretary said, "The percentage of ships lost compared with the number getting through is extremely small. However, we don't want to lose even one ship."

Contracts Awarded

Contracts calling for the construction of 234 emergency cargo vessels of the Liberty Ship class have been awarded, the Maritime Commission announced this week. This brings the number of Liberty vessels ordered since Feb., 1941, to 1,456.

Largest single order yet placed for Liberty Ships was that awarded to the Higgins Industries, Inc., of New Orleans, La., which will build 200 of the vessels by 31 Dec., 1943. Thirty-four vessels will be constructed by the W. A. Bechtel Co., San Francisco, Calif., these to be delivered in 1942 and 1943.

Admiral Standley Cited

Adm. William H. Standley, USN-Ret., whose most recent assignment was as a member of the special Presidential commission to investigate the Pearl Harbor attack, and who will soon leave to assume new duties as United States Am-

bassador to Russia, was presented the Navy Distinguished Service Medal by President Roosevelt this week. Present at the White House ceremony were Adm. Ernest J. King, USN, Commander-in-Chief, United States Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations, and Capt. Jack H. Duncan, USN, who will be Admiral Standley's aide at Moscow.

Admiral Standley was cited "for exceptionally meritorious service to the Government of the United States in duties of great responsibility during his distinguished career as an officer of the Navy."

Calendar of Legislation

BILLS INTRODUCED

H. R. 6778. By Rep. Vinson, of Ga. (Also H. 2381 by Sen. Walsh, of Mass.) Applying certain Navy laws to Coast Guard while under Navy.

S. 2366. By Sen. Reynolds, of N. C. Decentralizing settlement of claims against Army.

S. 2367. By Sen. Reynolds, of N. C. (Also H. R. 6801, by Rep. May, of Ky.) Enlarging Army's control of traffic on waters during target practice, etc.

S. 2368. By Sen. Reynolds, of N. C. Amending draft and National Guard mobilization acts to remove requirement that medical records be furnished released personnel.

H. R. 6789. By Rep. May, of Ky. Removing requirement that medical statements be furnished to persons performing military service under draft and National Guard mobilization acts.

S. 2380. By Sen. Gurney, of S. Dak. Pending for duration of war all prohibition against marriage of officers of armed services.

S. 2387. By Sen. Reynolds, of N. C. Equalizing pay of Philippine natives with U. S. Army Regulars.

S. 2382. By Sen. Walsh, of Mass. Authorizing rating of naval aviation pilot (airship).

H. R. 6807. By Rep. Maas, of Minn. (Also S. 2388, by Sen. Willis, of Ind.) Establishing Women's Auxiliary Reserve in Navy.

ACTION ON LEGISLATION

S. 2344. Providing that \$21 pay per month for first four months' service shall apply only to 7th grade men. Reported by Senate Military Affairs Committee. (Also H. R. 6738, reported by House Military Committee.)

S. 2352. Providing penalties for violation of zone regulations. Reported by Senate Military Committee. (Also H. R. 6758, reported by House Military Committee, and passed by House.)

S. 2353. Giving authority to permit Secretary of War to release enlisted men's deposits. Reported by Senate Mil. Committee.

H. J. Res. 263. Awards for members of American merchant marine. Passed by House.

S. 2089. Transferring 465 acres of Creek N. C., National Forest to Navy for use at Neuse River Marine Air Base. Passed by House; to President.

H. R. 6641. Increasing civilian professional staff at Coast Guard Academy. Passed by House.

S. 2026. Authorizing posthumous commissions to men appointed officers or officers promoted who die or are killed and are unable to accept approved commissions. Reported by House Mil. Committee.

S. 2202. Reinstating Maj. Paul A. Laredo, USA-Ret., now on active duty to active list of Army because of recovery from disability for which retired. Reported by House Mil. Committee.

H. R. 2978. Authorizing issuance of honorable discharge to former Pvt. Merle E. Holt. Reported by House Mil. Committee.

S. 2249. Authorizing \$100,000,000 to expand Navy ordnance producing facilities. Signed by President.

H. R. 6554. Marine War Risk Insurance Bill. Passed by House.

H. R. 6293. Army Women's Auxiliary Corp Bill. Passed by House.

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Service Pay Legislation

(Continued from Page 786)

are adopted the \$10 increase should be eliminated and S. 2025 so provides.

At present enlisted men receive longevity pay at the rate of 10% for the first four years' service and 5% for each four years thereafter, not to exceed a maximum of 25%. Since they must normally serve 30 years before being eligible for retirement that period represents a normal military career. However, the maximum credit for longevity is now reached after 10 years. The committee believes that officers, warrant officers and enlisted men should all be authorized longevity credit on the same basis and accordingly S. 2025 applies the system now authorized for officers, (5% for each 2 years not exceeding 30 years), to enlisted men and warrant officers. The bill also authorizes enlisted men to count for longevity purposes, service in the National Guard. Officers may do so under present law.

In the Navy and Coast Guard enlisted men are placed in the several grades upon the basis of specialist duties performed, as well as upon the basis of command functions. A system was established by the National Defense Act, for the Army and Marine Corps, whereby noncommissioned grades were to be awarded for the exercise of command, and vocational ability or special skill at some trade was to be recompensed by specialist ratings with pay for each varying from \$3 to \$30 per month. These specialist ratings are normally given to enlisted men in the grade of private or private 1st cl. (below noncommissioned grade) in the theory that they would exercise no command but should receive additional pay for individual skill. Modern equipment, its maintenance, repair and operation require that most specialists exercise command incident to the supervision and instruction of others. Many of the duties for which specialist ratings were designed require highly intelligent and able men who are either not to be found in the lower grades or who should not be kept there. S. 2025 abolishes specialist ratings. Grades will be used in lieu thereof by all of the Services.

WARRANT OFFICERS

Army warrant officers fall into two general categories: first, those who are assigned exclusively to duties in connection with the operation of Army Mine Planters and designated herein as Warrant Officers, Army Mine Planter Service (A.M.P.S.); and second, all other warrant officers in the Army, designated hereafter as Warrant Officers, USA. Warrant officers of the Army Mine Planter Service are classified in the grades of master, first mate, second mate, chief engineer, assistant engineer, and second assistant engineer. Masters, chief engineers, and certain Warrant Officers, USA, are further classified as Chief Warrant Officers. First and second mates, assistant and second assistant engineers, and all Warrant Officers, USA, other than Chief Warrant Officers, are classified as Warrant Officers, Junior Grade.

Warrant officers of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard are classified as warrant officers and chief or commissioned warrant officers. The "commissioned" warrant grade for the sea-going services has resulted in differences in the requirements of the several services and because of these it is not practicable to establish absolute parity among the services with respect to grade in this class of personnel. At the present time, warrant officers of the Army and Marine Corps are paid initially according to one base and those of the Navy and Coast Guard according to a different base. In the opinion of the committee the initial base pay of warrant officers of all these services should be the same. Thereafter, differences in promotion, employment and requirements render a completely uniform pay schedule impracticable.

Warrant and chief warrant officers of the Army are now paid according to the following schedule: (Rates are monthly pay)

A. M. P. S.—Master, \$185; first mate and second mate, \$148; chief engineer, \$175; assistant engineer and second assistant engineer, \$148. U. S. A.—Chief warrant officer, \$175; warrant officer, junior grade, \$148.

Warrant officers of the Marine Corps now receive the same base pay and allowances as warrant officers junior grade in the Army. (\$18 per month.)

Commissioned warrant officers of the Marine Corps conform to the pay scale for "com-

misioned" warrant grades authorized for the Navy. This authorizes pay generally according to pay periods prescribed for officers, up to and including the fourth period only. The initial base pay and allowances for all warrant officers should be those prescribed for the first pay period.

The Navy and Coast Guard have both warrant officers and commissioned warrant officers, with total pay rates varying from \$1836 to \$4500 per year. The committee believes that the initial pay in these services should be reduced to \$1800, the base pay of the first period, and fixed at the same level as recommended for the Army and Marine Corps.

Commissioned warrant officers of the Navy and Coast Guard now receive the pay of the second, third, or fourth pay periods, subject to maximum limitations.

S. 2025 would consolidate the various warrant and commissioned warrant grades on a more nearly uniform basis and provide, in so far as practicable, equal compensation for corresponding grades in each of the several services.

The proposed consolidation of the various grades of warrant officers on a uniform basis with a prescribed rate of base pay and longevity for all is as follows:

First pay period—\$1800 base plus longevity at 5 per cent for each three years up to 30 years—warrant officers, Jg., USA; second mates and second assistant engineers, AMP8; warrant officers of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard.

New pay grade—\$1950 base plus longevity at 5 per cent for each three years up to 30 years—first mates and assistant engineers, AMP8.

Second Pay Grade of chief warrant officers, USA—\$2100 base longevity at 5 per cent for each three years up to 30 years—chief warrant officers, USA; chief engineers, AMP8; commissioned warrant officers of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard during first 10 years of commissioned service.

Third pay period—\$2400 base plus longevity at 5 per cent for each three years up to 30 years—masters, AMP8; commissioned warrant officers of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard during second 10 years of commissioned service.

Fourth pay period—\$3000 base plus longevity at 5 per cent for each three years up to 30 years—commissioned warrant officers of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard with over 20 years' commissioned service.

Nurses

Members of the Army and Navy Nurse Corps are divided into four general groups for pay purposes as follows: Nurse, chief nurse, assistant superintendent, director and assistant director, and superintendent. Nurses do not receive longevity pay as such within the grade of "nurse." There are now four pay grades based upon length of service. Those in the higher grade, chief nurse, assistant superintendent, and superintendent are authorized a money allowance of \$300, \$1500, and \$2500 per year, respectively, in addition to their base pay as nurse. This pay system is satisfactory and should be retained but the pay now authorized for a nurse should be increased.

The following table shows the present and proposed pay of members of the Army and Navy Nurse Corps:

| Grade | Years Service | Present | S. 2025 |
|-------|---------------|---------|---------|
| Nurse | -3 | \$70 | \$90 |
| | +3 | \$90 | \$105 |
| | +6 | \$115 | \$120 |
| | 9 | \$130 | \$135 |
| | 12 | \$130 | \$150 |

(The report then detailed justifications for the increases.)

Members of the Nurse Corps may retire for physical disability with 75 per cent of active service pay at the time of retirement. Other than for physical disability, they may retire after 30 years' service or after 20 years if then over 50 years of age. Retired pay, other than for physical disability, is now computed on a basis of 3 per cent of base as a nurse multiplied by the number of years' service, not exceeding a total of 75 per cent. If retired in a grade above that of nurse, such persons receive additional retired pay for each year served in the grade of chief nurse, assistant superintendent, or superintendent at the rate of \$18, \$45, and \$75, respectively. The committee recommends that this method of computing retired pay be changed and that it be computed on the basis of 3 per cent of total active-duty pay at the time of retirement multiplied by the number of years' service not exceeding a maximum of 75 per cent of total active-duty pay at the time of retirement.

Officers

(Here the committee explained the present pay system of officers, then continued:)

Promotion is based upon the requirements of the service concerned and they will never be the same for all. Promotion cannot be separated from pay which is a logical and necessary reward therefor. Neither should an officer be required to serve indefinitely in the same pay period because of stagnation in a particular promotion group of his own or some other service. In the opinion of the committee the limitations now imposed with respect to a minimum length of service for



COL. JULIA O. FLIKKE,
Superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps, who has been promoted from the grade of major. Simultaneously, Capt. Florence A. Blanchfield, assistant superintendent was promoted to lieutenant colonel.

eligibility to receive the pay of any pay period should be removed. Such removal would in effect mean base pay for grade or upon completion of designated years of service as now prescribed by law, whichever occurs earlier. Existing law provides that Reserve Officers shall receive the pay of the grade in which serving. However, they should be authorized the pay of a higher period after a minimum length of service on the same basis as provided for officers of the regular services.

In the opinion of the committee, the pay, as distinguished from allowances of officers is adequate except for those in the first pay period (second lieutenant). S. 2025 would increase the pay of this grade by \$25.00 per month. (The report then contained a table previously printed in the Army and Navy Journal showing present and proposed rates.)

An officer is now authorized an allowance for subsistence at the rate of \$6.00 per day each such allowance. The cost of food varies considerably according to locality and prices change frequently. In view of the facts that a standard Army ration (garrison) if purchased at retail would now cost over \$8.00, S. 2025 provides that the value of one subsistence allowance shall be increased \$6.00 to \$7.00 per day. The number of subsistence allowances authorized for officers with dependents was apparently based upon an assumption that second lieutenants would have no dependents. This situation does not in fact exist, and S. 2025 provides for two subsistence allowances for officers with dependents in the first pay period.

An officer is entitled to a money allowance at all times except when he or his dependents are furnished quarters by the government. The amount is based on evaluation of \$20 per room and a prescribed number of rooms varying from two to six, depending on pay period and dependents. This basis does not result in providing an adequate allowance for bachelor officers or for officers in the junior grades with dependents. An increase is proposed for these categories. The following table (table is reproduced at beginning of article) shows authorized and proposed rental allowances.

(The report then discusses justification for increased rental allowances.)

The present Pay Act imposes a maximum limit upon the total compensation of (pay and allowances) which may be paid to senior officers. This limitation provides that no officer below the grade of colonel shall receive base and longevity pay exceeding \$5,750 per year; no officer below the grade of brigadier general shall receive pay and allowances totaling more than \$7,200; and such maximum pay and allowances shall be limited to \$7,500 for the grade of major general. Whenever an officer's total compensation exceeds the amount stated above, his allowances are reduced by the amount of the excess. The committee recommends that the limitations of \$7,500 now applicable to brigadier generals be increased to \$8,000.

SUMMARY
Following is a summary of the effect, if S. 2025, if enacted with amendments as proposed by the committee.

ENLISTED MEN

1. Increase base pay of all grades and distribute increases so as to provide an equitable progressive scale throughout on a career basis. Eliminate present \$21 pay grade for men with less than 4 months' service.

2. Eliminate present longevity increase of \$10 per month after 12 months' service.

3. Eliminate specialists ratings and use grades in lieu thereof.

4. Change longevity pay system of enlisted men to that now authorized for officers and count service in the National Guard and Naval and Marine Corps Reserves.

WARRANT OFFICERS

1. Consolidate pay grades for Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, provide pay increases for certain grades, and authorize longevity pay for all on same basis; 5% for each three years of service.

NURSES

1. Increase base pay of nurses in the grade of Nurse.

2. Authorize nurses retired in the grade of Chief, Assistant Superintendent, Director, or Superintendent to include pay for such grades in total active duty pay upon which percentum is computed in determining retired pay.

OFFICERS

1. Authorize base pay for grade unless entitled to pay of higher period as now provided by law.

2. Increase base pay of officers of the first pay period.

3. Increase value of one subsistence from 60 cents to 70 cents and authorize two allowances for officers, with dependents, in the first pay period.

4. Increase rental allowance for officers, with dependents, in lower grades and for all officers with no dependents.

5. Raise maximum limitation on total pay and allowances of brigadier generals and officers of corresponding grades from \$7,500 to \$8,000.

COST

The cost of this legislation cannot be determined accurately as the future strength of the armed services will be governed by requirements imposed by the military situation. Based upon the strength as of 1 January 42,221, the annual cost is estimated at \$284,412,221.

Pay Increase Urged

In recommending passage of S. 2025 this week, the Senate Military Affairs Committee seeks to raise by \$2200 the income of General Douglas MacArthur, and at the same time to increase the income of certain lieutenant generals by \$500 a year.

The increases would be effected by giving to General MacArthur and to any additional four-star generals who may be appointed in the Army, the \$2200 money allowance now authorized for the Chief of Staff. Whereas, lieutenants generals now receive the pay of a major general, the bill as submitted to the committee would add a money allowance of \$500, heretofore provided only to those lieutenants generals who are appointed as Army Commanders.

Army Officers Marriages

The Senate Military Affairs Committee yesterday voted to report favorably on Senator Gurney's bill removing all restrictions on the marriage of officers of the Army for the duration of the War.

Coast Artillery School

The following enlisted men were graduated from the Coast Artillery School, Ft. Monroe, Va., on 17 March. The class numbered 52. At exercises held in the School, certificates of proficiency were presented to the graduates.

Each of the men whose name heads the various groups is the ranking student in his particular group.

Electrical

Fire Control Electricians, AA—Neil J. Gibson, Ralph J. Murphy, Lloyd F. Shepler, James R. McClymont, Patrick Daley, James S. Gaines, Isadore H. Verbofsky, James W. Dove, William F. Davis, Cleveland Bracey, Russell T. Barger.

Searchlight Electricians, AA—Rudolph Sevcik, Harry E. Downs, Floyd L. Farrell, William G. Trigg, Robert C. Brady, Arthur C. Thompson, Charles R. Fenwick, Raymond J. Cykala, Earle A. Andersen, Ralph D. Featherstone, Frederick L. Nelson, Jr., William Anderson, Jr., Robert M. Ryan, Roland L. Parker, Jr., Stanley S. Rugs, Charles Werner.

Harbor Defense Electrician—Peter I. Nielsen, Frank S. Karbowski, John L. Nielsen, Clement Tyler, Howard A. Van Tries, Edward S. Polyette, Edward G. Maxwell, James A. Garrett, Jr.

Radio

John W. Castle, Jr., Harvey B. Foulkes, Robert E. Kimball, Harold H. Zehr, Clarence E. Howard, Jr., Sidney S. Spiegel, Philip J. Roy, Anthony J. Mazziotti, Harry S. Whitcomb, Herbert K. Berthold, Leslie W. Hoff, John A. Edward, Andrew C. Kleink, Harold B. Black, Leonard B. Wilson, Ralph R. Serrin, Alphonso G. Jones.

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Rear Adm. Rockwell in Australia

The Navy Department disclosed this week that Rear Adm. Francis W. Rockwell, commandant of the 16th Naval District, embracing the Philippine Islands, had flown to Australia with General Douglas MacArthur and was late this week in Melbourne awaiting orders.

Admiral Rockwell will be given "an appropriate command, probably at sea" the Navy's announcement said.

The communiqué announcing Admiral Rockwell's transfer was issued 19 March, two days after the Army announced General MacArthur's transfer. It said that he had been in command of the Navy and Marine Corps forces fighting on Bataan and Corregidor since the Cavite Navy Yard was destroyed and abandoned.

It was also revealed that this force, which had been under Admiral Rockwell's command, was larger than has been supposed and is about one-third the size of the American Regular Army and the Philippine Scout troops—but not counting the Philippine Commonwealth army—on Bataan and the harbor forts.

General Stilwell's Command

Announcement was made on Thursday that Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, USA, Chief of Staff to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, has been appointed commander of the Fifth and Sixth (Chinese) Armies.

The announcement stated that his forces will operate "in conjunction with" the British forces in Burma.

Honor Electric Boat Co.

The Electric Boat Company of Groton, Conn., will be awarded the Navy Ordinance "E" for production achievement in their north yard at noon today, 21 March.

Rear Adm. Wat Tyler Cluverius, Jr., USN-Ret., will make the presentation of the "E" award and L. Y. Spear, Vice-president of the Electric Boat Company will accept.

Governor Robert A. Hurley of Connecticut will be the principal speaker. Rear Adm. C. A. Dunn, USN, Supervisor of Shipbuilding at Electric Boat Company; Comdr. D. K. Day, USN, Assistant Supervisor at Groton, and Lt. Comdr. J. J. Scheibeler, USN, will make the presentation of "E" buttons to 25-year service employees. John A. Mahoney will accept the "E" buttons on behalf of the employees. Music will be supplied by the Electric Boat Company Band.

Lt. Gen. Wainwright

The Senate this week approved the nomination of Maj. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright to be lieutenant general in the Army of the United States. General Wainwright, who is a brigadier general, Regular Army, has succeeded General MacArthur in immediate command of the forces on the Bataan Peninsula. The Senate confirmed the nomination the same day it was reported by the Military Affairs Committee.

Army Builds Wooden Planes

Appearing before a joint session of the House and Senate Military Affairs Committees this week to hear arguments of Dr. William W. Christmas, noted airplane designer, that the United States should immediately undertake large scale production of wooden planes to break present bottlenecks, Maj. Gen. O. P. Echols, USA, chief of the Army Air Forces Materiel Command stated that the nation already had ordered large numbers of wooden planes.

All aluminum has been eliminated from the primary trainer, General Echols said, and this ship will be made of wood and plastics. A wooden two-engined crew trainer is now ready to fly; a plastic plane of this type is being built, he pointed out. Several hundreds of wooden primary and crew trainers have been ordered, he said, and thousands more are contemplated.

Also being built are several hundred cargo airplanes and hundreds of wooden gliders.

General Echols stated that the Army was not ready yet for wooden combat planes, that "you couldn't just take the plans of a metal plane and build a ship of wood instead," but that engineering plans were progressing for smaller wooden combat ships.

Dr. Christmas, pointed to the bottle-

neck in aircraft production, stated that wooden planes could be built three times as fast as metal planes, would cost half as much and would weigh less than comparable metal planes. He also advocated a super-plane of 400-foot wingspread.

He claimed that Britain, Russia and Germany were engaged in extensive wooden aircraft production.

Air Corps officials admitted his claim as to speed of production and stated that wood made satisfactory planes. They stated that Britain had what appeared to be a satisfactory wooden combat plane, the "Mosquito." But they pointed to a shortage of spruce and phenol-formaldehydes, needed in wooden airplane construction, and declared that too extensive a wooden plane program should not be undertaken until these shortages were overcome. Dr. Christmas in turn claimed that cellulose acetates were as satisfactory as the phenol-formaldehydes in binding woods—a statement disputed by the Army—declared also that wood could be obtained.

The Army stated that it would build its smaller planes of wood, saving the metal for larger planes, since planes did not exist for large wooden planes. However, they stated that if Dr. Christmas made good his offer to bring in a large wooden ship and it passed tests, the Army would accept it.

Roll of Honor

Lt. Comdr. Chester C. Smith, USN, awarded the Gold Star, equivalent of a second Navy Cross on the basis of battle reports crediting his submarine with the sinking of eight enemy vessels. He had been previously presented the Navy Cross on 27 Feb., for earlier successes.

Lt. Comdr. C. M. Wasell, MC, USNR, awarded the Navy Cross for "courageous action and devotion to duty in the successful evacuation of wounded under his charge from Java under extremely hazardous and trying conditions."

Lt. Comdr. Lucius H. Chappell, USN, and Lt. Comdr. Theodore C. Aylward, USN, submarine commanders awarded the Navy Cross for "outstanding and continued successful actions against the enemy."

Ens. Thomas H. Taylor, USN, was presented the Navy Cross this week by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox for his distinguished service in directing the fire of the port anti-aircraft battery of the USS Nevada at Pearl Harbor.

Aviation Chief Machinist Mate Harold F. Dixon, USN, who received the Navy Cross award and citation for "extraordinary heroism" from Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief, United States Pacific Fleet, for his action in navigating an emergency rubber boat for 34 days after he and two other enlisted men in a Navy plane were forced down in the South Pacific.

Only officer to survive the loss of the USS *Truxtun*, Navy destroyer swept aground off St. Lawrence Harbor, Newfoundland, on 18 Feb., Ensign William J. Maddocks, USN, states in his official report that the following seven officers and men are deserving of special mention:

Lt. Comdr. Ralph Hickox, USN, deceased, commanding officer of the USS *Truxtun*, who set a splendid example under the most difficult circumstances. He stayed on the bridge until washed off by the sea and never once betrayed the least anxiety or fear.

Lt. Arthur L. Newman, USN, deceased, for prompt action and accurate estimate of the situation when grounding was imminent.

Boatswain's Mate, First Class, Harry M. Enger, USN, and Seaman, Second Class, James Fex, USN, who paddled the first raft ashore with a line which was instrumental in the saving of most of the survivors.

Signalman, First Class, Walter W. Brom, USN, deceased, who kept in communication with signalman on the beach by exposing himself to the heavy seas for long periods without regard to his safety or physical discomfort.

Apprentice Seaman Edward L. Bergeson, USN, who climbed the cliffs after

making the beach and ran approximately two miles to secure help.

Ens. Howard W. Taylor, USNR, deceased, who lost his life attempting to save a man in the water.

Chief Fire Controlman Edward B. Peterson, USN, for initiative displayed in aiding and organizing the survivors who made the beach.

Aviation Machinist's Mate, 1st Class, Anthony S. Creider, USN, commanded by Secretary of the Navy Knox for "exemplary conduct on the occasion of an airplane incident, 25 Sept., 1941." Creider assisted 12 other passengers and members of the crew of a patrol bomber in donning parachutes and clearing the ship, which had lost both ailerons in a flight from San Juan, P. R., to Trinidad, B. W. I. Ens. Herbert C. Weart, USNR, recently was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for bringing the ship down safely after the other 13 occupants had parachuted.

Chief Machinist's Mate Dee A. Donner, USN, commanded posthumously by Secretary of the Navy Knox for courageous conduct in rescuing a shipmate from a gasoline filled compartment aboard the USS *Childs* on 1 March, 1942.

Quartermaster, 1st Class, Chester F. Nordfelt, USN, commanded by Secretary of the Navy Knox for courageous action in risking his life in recovering the body of Chief Machinist's Mate Donner aboard the USS *Childs*.

Lt. Comdr. Frank W. Fenno, USN, commander of a submarine which performed an outstanding mission in the Pacific, who has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross at the direction of President Roosevelt. Actual presentation was made this week by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Fleet.

Replacement and School Command

The Replacement and School Command and the Antiaircraft Command, elements of the Army Ground Forces created under the general Army reorganization, will have taken up headquarters at Birmingham, Ala., and at Richmond, Va., by 1 April, respectively, the War Department announced this week. Both have had temporary headquarters in Washington, D. C., since the reorganization became effective 9 March 1942.

Maj. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges, formerly Chief of Infantry, is Commanding General, Replacement and School Command, while Maj. Gen. Joseph A. Green, formerly Chief of Coast Artillery, commands the Antiaircraft Command.

The Replacement and School Command will include initially fourteen schools and replacement training centers, including officer candidate schools. These are: the Infantry School at Ft. Benning, Ga.; the Cavalry School at Ft. Riley, Kans.; the Field Artillery School at Ft. Sill, Okla.; the Coast Artillery School at Ft. Monroe, Va.; the Infantry Replacement Training Centers at Camp Croft, S. C.; Camp Wolters, Tex.; Camp Wheeler, Ga.; and Camp Roberts, Calif.; the Field Artillery Replacement Training Centers at Ft. Sill, Camp Roberts and Ft. Bragg, N. C.; the Cavalry Replacement Training Center at Ft. Riley and the Branch Inammaterial Replacement Training Centers at Camp McClellan, Ala., and Camp Robinson, Ark.

Officers of the Infantry, Field Artillery, Cavalry, and Coast Artillery arms will be members of the headquarters of the Replacement and School Command.

Headquarters of the Antiaircraft Command will be established at Richmond in The Mosque, Laurel and Main streets. General Green will exercise command over all antiaircraft artillery and barrage balloon units in continental United States except those assigned to theaters of operations and defense commands, or otherwise specifically exempted from his control.

Initially, the Command will include Antiaircraft Artillery Training Centers at Camp Davis, N. C.; Camp Stewart, Ga.; Camp Edwards, Mass.; Camp Huie, Tex.; Ft. Bliss, Tex.; Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; and Camp Haan, Calif., including the Mojave Desert Antiaircraft Firing Range; the Barrage Balloon Training Center at Camp Tyson, Tenn., including

the Barrage Balloon School and the Barrage Balloon Board; and the Antiaircraft Replacement Training Centers at Ft. Eustis, Va.; Camp Wallace, Tex.; and Camp Callan, Calif. The three last named had until 9 March 1942, been designated as Coast Artillery Replacement Training Centers.

An Antiaircraft Artillery School will be organized at Camp Davis, and will include an officers' division, an officers' candidate division, and an enlisted division. The school will absorb the Coast Artillery Officers' Candidate School at Camp Davis and the personnel and equipment now utilized for antiaircraft artillery instruction at the Coast Artillery School, Ft. Monroe. An Antiaircraft Artillery Board will also be established at Camp Davis.

House Studies Army Discipline

A House Military Affairs subcommittee headed by Representative Faddis, of Pa., this week discussed with War Department representatives various problems of Army discipline.

No legislation was under consideration the meeting being called to obtain information on current situations in regard to desertions, absences without leave, prevalence of venereal diseases and similar problems of discipline. The War Department delegation was headed by Brig. Gen. John H. Hilldring, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1.

Jap Sword Sent Here

A Japanese general's sword of a cousin, will be presented to President Roosevelt by Mr. Francis B. Sayre, United States High Commissioner to the Philippines who arrived in the United States this week.

The sword, taken from a dead Japanese general on the Bataan front, is a gift to the President from General Douglas MacArthur.

Enlisted Men May Study

The War Department announced this week that beginning 1 April it will receive applications from enlisted men interested in carrying on correspondence study either directly under the Army Institute at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., or under the extension divisions of approximately 80 colleges and universities which will cooperate with the Army Institute in providing correspondence courses for soldiers.

Lt. Col. William R. Young, FA, now on duty with the Special Services Branch, is commandant of the Institute, which offers courses falling into the following classes: English, social studies, mathematics, science, business, and electrical, mechanical, civil, and architectural engineering. The student will pay an enrollment fee of \$2.00 for each course taken.

For those who wish to enroll in approved correspondence courses for academic credit in the extension divisions of one of the cooperating colleges or universities, the Government will pay half the tuition fee, but not to exceed \$200 for any one course.

Enlisted men will become eligible for enrollment under either plan of the correspondence instruction program after four months of active service. Application blanks will be made available at military posts by 1 April, the War Department said. The forms will be available through post special services officers or regimental recreation officers, while blanks may also be obtained directly from the Army Institute at Madison.

Did You Read

the following important stories last week:

American forces in Ireland?

The Arms and Services in the new Army setup?

Coast Guard port organization?

Older officers, men for Army Zone of Interior Police?

The Japanese Army organization?

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You cannot obtain this information from any other source.